

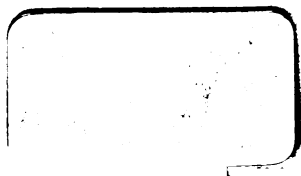
PRAXIS GRAMMA

PART I

BOOKS



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PRAXIS GRÆCA.

A SERIES

OF

ELEMENTARY, PROGRESSIVE, AND MISCELLANEOUS

QUESTIONS AND EXAMINATION PAPERS

ON

GREEK GRAMMAR.

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**PART I. ETYMOLOGY.**  
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BY

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P R E F A C E.

THE following papers, which are intended to economise the time of the Teacher, while they act as a guide to the exertions of the pupil, are adapted especially to Wordsworth's Greek Grammar. They are, however, drawn up in such a way that they may be used with almost any good Greek Grammar.

The questions in the First Division, which consists of fifty papers, are confined to the large print of Wordsworth's Grammar; and are intended for the Lower Forms in Schools. The Second Division consists of questions more suitable for the Upper Forms; the answers to all will be found in the Sections indicated in the heading of each Exercise. The Third Division relates to the Dialects.

Miscellaneous papers for examination may be made in a moment, by telling the pupil to answer a given question (as for instance the fourth, fifth, or sixth) in any eight selected papers.

A second part is in preparation. It will consist: —

PREFACE.

1. Of questions on Wordsworth's Syntax, with a translation of the examples into English, which are to be retranslated *vivâ voce* by the pupil ; it will thus form an elementary Greek Exercise Book : and, 2. Of selected sentences from Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, and Demosthenes, arranged for retranslation, adapted to the same Syntax, with notes on differences of idiom, forming an Introduction to Greek Prose Composition.

PRAXIS GRÆCA. PART I.

DIVISION I.

I.

SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 12. to 16.

1. How does the Greek noun differ from the Latin in numbers and cases?
2. What cases in neuters are always the same? Compare the Latin neuter.
3. What is the invariable termination of the genitive plural? of the dative singular? What is the meaning of ι “subscript” and “adscript?”
4. What parts of the article begin with a vowel?
5. Write down the neuter of the article in all three numbers.
6. Decline *Βορέας*, *νεανίας*, *ἵππότης*, *ναύτης* and *Πέρσης*.

II. SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 12. to 16.

1. How is the voc. sing. distinguished from the nominal of *κριτής*?

2. Decline: — 1. γλῶσσα; 2. δόξα; 3. ῥίζα; 4. γῆ (in sing. only); 5. δίκη; 6. νίκη; 7. αἵπια; 8. γαῖα; 9. παιδεία.
3. Give the exact English of: — 1. ταμία; 2. κριταῖν; 3. δεσπόταις; 4. ποιητᾶ; 5. τελῶναι; 6. θαλάσῃ; 7. τραπεζῶν; 8. εἰρήνην; 9. δουλείας; 10. βασιλείᾳ; 11. φιλίαις; 12. σκιᾷ.
4. Give the Greek of: — 1. Of a steward; 2. To two judges; 3. O muse; 4. By honour; 5. Friendship (acc.); 6. Of a thief; 7. To thieves; 8. O Persian; 9. In anger; 10. Of days; 11. Countries (acc.); 12. Of two gates.
5. What is the rule for the gen. sing. of feminines in α?
6. In what respect are the first and second declensions alike?

III. SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 17. 18. 19.

1. Decline: — 1. νόσος; 2. θεὸς; 3. ἄγγελος; 4. ἄνθρωπος; 5. βίβλος; 6. νῆσος; 7. φηγὸς; 8. ἔργον; 9. φορτίον, with the proper articles.
2. Give the dat. sing. and nom. dual of: — 1. λόγος; 2. στρατὸς; 3. ζῶον.
3. Compare λόγος with *dominus*, ξύλον with *regnum*.
4. Decline: ἵππος, *equus*; ὁδὸς, *via*; μῆλον, *rotum*; in Greek and Latin.
5. Write out the *entire* dual of διδάσκαλος, ὁδὸς, δῶρον, and give the Latin of them.
6. Give the vocatives sing., dual, and plur. of αἰετὸς βροτὸς, Ζέφυρος, σίδηρος, παιδίον, κέντρον.

IV. SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 17. 18. 19.

1. Decline *νόος* and *ὄστέον* throughout, first in the uncontracted, then in the contracted form.
2. Decline, with the article, *ὁ λεῶς*, *ἡ ἄλως*, *τὸ ἀνώγειον*.
3. Distinguish between the gen. sing., dat. sing., and nom. plur. of *λεῶς*; also between the nom. sing., and dat. plur., and between acc. sing. and gen. dual of the same.
4. Decline *νεῶς*, a *temple*; *κάλως*, a *cable*.
5. Put into Greek: — 1. Of a chamber; 2. To a chamber; 3. To chambers; 4. Of a people; 5. Of two peoples; 6. To peoples.
6. Put into English: — 1. *νεῶ*; 2. *νεῶν*; 3. *λεως*; 4. *ἀνώγειω*.

V. SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 20. to 24.

1. Decline *γόνυ*, *κύμα*, *ὄνομα*, *μέλι* (in sing. only).
2. Decline *ἀγών*, *γέρων*, *Ἑλλην*, *μήν*.
3. Decline *ἔαρ* (in sing. only), *ἄηρ* (ditto), *θῆρ*, *χείρ*.
4. Decline *γίγας*, *πέρας*, *ἐλπὶς*, *χάρις*, *φῶς* (neut.).
5. Decline *ἄναξ*, *Θραξ*, *φέναξ*, *ἀλώπηξ*, *θρίξ*.
6. Decline *γὺψ*, *κατῆλιψ*, *δνυξ*, *πῦρ*.

VI. SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 20. to 24.

1. Gen. sing. and dat. plur. of *ὄρνις*, *ἱμάς*, *ρήτωρ*, *βότρυς*, *κόραξ*.

2. Voc. sing., dual, and plur. of *μήτηρ*, *ρήτωρ*, *γέρων*, *βότρυς*.
3. Voc. sing. of *Ἄας*, *γίγας*, *Ἄτλας*.
4. How is the gen. in words ending in *ξ* and *ψ* formed?
5. Give the plural of *νῦξ*, *νοξ*, and *ἄναξ*, *rex*, in Greek and Latin.
6. Put into Greek:—1. Of a hero; 2. Hope (acc.); 3. Of two birds; 4. To Salamis; 5. O ye two shepherds; 6. Of old men; 7. O Ajax; 8. To the mothers; 9. To two bodies; 10. The Titans (acc.); 11. Favours (nom.); 12. Of Xenophon.

VII. CONTRACTED SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 25. to 29.

1. Decline *Σωκράτης*, *ἄλσος*, *γένος*, in the singular.
2. Decline *ἔθνος*, *πίστις*, *μὺς*, in the dual.
3. Decline *ἰχθὺς*, *μάντις*, *ἵππεὺς*, in the plural.
4. Decline *ἦώς*, *ἦχώ*, *πειθὼ*, in the singular.
5. Decline throughout *πρᾶξις*, *κέρδος*, *ἱερεὺς*.
6. Decline, in Greek and Latin, *ὁ ὄρος*, *terminus*, and *τὸ ὄρος*, *mons*.

VIII. CONTRACTED SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 25. to 29.

1. What parts of *τείχος*, *πόλις*, *πήχυς*, *ἄστυ*, and *βασιλεὺς* are contracted?
2. What cases in those words have two vowels not contracted?
3. How is dat. plur. of words in *εὺς* and *ξ* formed?

4. Give the voc. in all numbers of *ἦθος*, *ὄφεις*, *ἱερεὺς*, and voc. sing. of *αἰδώς*.
 5. Decline *γέρας*, *κρέας*, *κέρας*.
 6. What is the Greek of:— 1. Of two kings; 2. To a wall; 3. O city; 4. Of two cubits; 5. To shame; 6. Of horses?
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IX.

ADJECTIVES. §§ 30, 31, 32.

1. How does *καλὸς*, *καλὴ*, *καλὸν* differ in declension from the article *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *τά*?
2. How is the feminine of adjectives in *ος*, preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, formed?
3. Decline the masc. of *ὄξυς*, the fem. of *μέλας*, the neuter of *χαρίεις* in all the numbers.
4. What parts of *ὄξυς* are contracted? What parts with two vowels are left uncontracted?
5. Write down the plur. of *πᾶς*, the dual of *μέλας*, the sing. of *πολύς* and *μέγας*; and state in what respect the two latter are irregular.
6. What adjectives have generally only two terminations?

X. ADJECTIVES. §§ 30. 31. 32.

1. What parts of *ἀληθής* are contracted?
2. Decline *μέσος*, *δέξιος*, *φαιδρὸς*, *ρόδοεις*, and *ἡδύς*.

3. Decline the fem. sing. of *σύντομος*, the neut. plur. of *πλήρης*, the dual of *ἀργής*.
4. Gen. sing., voc. sing., and dat. plur. of *εὐχαρίς*, *εὐδαίμων*, *ἄρσην*, *χαρίεις*, and *πένης*.
5. Decline *εὔνους* in the singular, *ἱλεως* in the dual, and *δίπηχυσ* in the plural.
6. Give the Greek of: — 1. Of a good king; 2. To a just queen; 3. Of a hostile country; 4. The graceful muses; 5. Of sharp words; 6. By black horses; 7. In all the roads of the land; 8. To all the giants; 9. Many fishes in the great sea; 10. The great immortal hero (acc.); 11. Many true words; 12. Of modest shame.

XI. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. §§ 33. 34.

1. What terminations are added to form the comparative and superlative degrees?
2. When does the comparative end in *ότερος*, when in *ώτερος*?
3. How is the superlative formed in words ending in *εις*, *ων*, and *ξ*? Give examples.
4. Give instances of comparison made by *ίων*, *ιστος*.
5. Give instances of adjectives which drop *ρ* in the comparative and superlative.
6. Write down the comparative and superlative of *ἄλκιμος*, *γυμνός*, *χαλεπός*, *ισχυρός*, *νιφόεις*, *γλυκὺς*, *εὐθύς*, *ἀκριβής*, and *ἐλεήμων*.

XII. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. §§ 33. 34.

1. What is the positive (same gender, number, and case) of: — 1. *κοινοτάταις*; 2. *μονωτέρας*; 3. *δικαιοτάτη*; 4. *χαριέστατα*; 5. *ἡδίστη*; 6. *ἡδίστων*; 7. *ῥαθυμοτάτας*; 8. *εὐσεβεστάτω*; 9. *εὐρύτερα*; 10. *αἰσχίστα*?
2. What parts of comparatives in *ων* are contracted?
3. Compare *sweet, bad, happy, black, pious, broad, true, glorious*, in Latin and Greek.
4. Write down the gen. sing., voc. sing., and dat. plur. of the three degrees of comparison of *δῆλος, ἄγριος, χαριεις, βαθὺς, μόνιμος, ἀτρεκής*, and *εὐσχήμων*.
5. Write down the contracted cases of *ἡδίων* and *μείζων*.
6. Give the Greek of: — 1. Of a happier man; 2. To a most glorious city; 3. Of two most prudent kings; 4. Of a most graceful gift; 5. In the blackest nights of the year; 6. The most pious priests of Jupiter; 7. Of the broadest rivers of the earth; 8. To the most rapacious wolves of the wilderness; 9. The sweetest flowers of the month; 10. The worst men in the city; 11. Of the most disgraceful peace; 12. The most just war.

XIII.

NUMERALS. § 36.

1. Write down the cardinal numbers, in Greek and Latin, from 1 to 20.
2. Decline the declinable numerals, in Greek and Latin.
3. Write down the ordinal numbers, in Greek and Latin, from 11th to 30th.
4. Give the English of διακοσίων, τετρακισχίλις, δισμύριοι.
5. Give the Greek and Latin of 27, 32, 45, 53, 64, 79, 81, 98.
6. Give the Greek and Latin cardinal and ordinal numerals, represented by δ', δε, ια', ξβ', φ', ι, ρ.

XIV. NUMERALS. § 36.

1. Write down the *letters* or *signs* representing in Latin and Greek, 1855, 33 333, 999 999, 425, 6, 90, 900. What are the three last called?
2. What are the compounds of εἶς? What word is declined like δύο?
3. Dat. sing. fem. and acc. plur. neut. of the ordinals from 1st to 10th.
4. Give the English of: — 1. τρισμύριοι ὀπλῖται; 2. χιλίων ἀστέρων; 3. ὁ παῖς εἶχε (had) πέντε καὶ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακοσίας ἡμέρας; 4. οἱ ἵππεῖς ἦσαν

(were) ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑννακόσιοι καὶ πεντακισμύριοι;
 5. οἱ στρατιῶται τῶν πολέμων εἰσὶν (are) ἑνενη-
 κονταενέα καὶ δεκακισμύριοι.

5. Decline εἰς ἀνὴρ, μία πόλις, ἐν τείχῳ, in the singular;
 δύο χεῖρε in the dual; τρεῖς τοξόται in the plural.
6. Give the Greek of:— 1. The first soldier of the
 army of the enemy killed (ἔκτεινε) 25 men with
 his right hand; 2. The number of days in the
 year is 365; 3. There are 31 days in the longest
 month, 28 in the shortest month; 4. 12 times 12
 is 144; 5. In the city of Nineveh were six score
 thousand children; 6. 44,444 men fought (ἐμά-
 χοντο) in the battle.

XV.

PRONOUNS. § 37.

1. Decline ἐγὼ, σὺ, οὗ, throughout, with the Latin.
2. Write down the entire feminine of οὗτος.
3. Decline τις, ἐμαντοῦ, and ἀλλήλων.
4. What pronouns are defective in cases?
5. What are the *reflexive* pronouns?
6. Decline the *relative* in Greek and Latin.

XVI. PRONOUNS. § 37.

1. In οὗτος show that:— 1. It resembles ὁ, ἡ, τὸ;
 2. That when the termination has η, or αι, or α
 for its vowel, the first syllable has αυ; otherwise

it has *ου*; or *vice versâ*, 3. That if there is the sound of *ο* in the latter part, there is *ου* in the former; otherwise *αυ*.

2. Give the exact English and case of: — 1. ἐμοῦ; 2. σὲ; 3. σφῶ; 4. σφῶν; 5. τινός; 6. ἡμῖν; 7. σφῶν; 8. σφῶν; 9. σοῦ; 10. σφέα; 11. ὑμῖν; 12. νό.
3. Give the Greek of: — 1. To me; 2. To thee; 3. To him; 4. To us two; 5. To you two; 6. To us; 7. To you; 8. To them; 9. Of you two; 10. Me; 11. You (acc.); 12. We.
4. What pronoun is used as the nominative of *all* the *reflexive* pronouns?
5. Mention some *possessive* adjectives.
6. Give the Greek and Latin, nom. and gen. sing. of:—
1. *The same*; 2. *Another*; 3. *This*; 4. *That*;
5. *Who*? 6. *How great*?

XVII.

VERBS IN Ω. §§ 39. to 41.

1. How does the Greek verb differ from the Latin?
2. What is the derivation of the word *deponent*? Why are verbs so called in Latin and Greek?
3. What are the Primary Tenses?
4. What are the Historical Tenses?
5. How do all the former end in the third dual and third plural?

6. How do all the latter end in the third dual and third plural ? and what difference is there at the beginning ?
7. What moods are wanting in the futures ?
8. What mood resembles the Historical Tenses ? In what respects ?
9. What do you mean by *augment* ? How many kinds are there ? Give examples.
10. What do you mean by *reduplication* ? To what tenses is it applicable ?
11. Give the third singular, dual, and plural of all the tenses of *τύπτω* in the indicative active.
12. Are all tenses of the imperative inflected alike ?

XVIII. ACTIVE VOICE OF *τύπτω*. § 41.

1. Write down the present indic. and subj. of *τύπτω*, and state in what the difference consists.
2. Go through the tenses beginning *τέτυφα, τύψον, τύπω, τύψαιμι, τύποιμι*.
3. Write down the infinitive of all the tenses.
4. Write down the nom. sing., and dat. plur., of all the participles.
5. What parts of any tense in any mood have two forms ?
6. What part of the verb resembles the gen. plur. masc. of the participle ?
7. Derivation of the word *Aorist* ; explain the meaning of the names of the tenses and moods ; and state what tenses or parts of tenses are rarely used.

XIX. ACTIVE VOICE OF *τύπτω*. § 41.

1. Parse the following participial forms : —

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>τύψης.</i> | 2. <i>τυψάντων.</i> | 3. <i>ἐτυπτέτην.</i> |
| 4. <i>τετύφᾱσι.</i> | 5. <i>τύψον.</i> | 6. <i>τυπτέτω.</i> |
| 7. <i>τύφειας.</i> | 8. <i>τυπεῖν.</i> | 9. <i>τύφοι.</i> |
| 10. <i>τύπτητον.</i> | 11. <i>ἐτετυφέιτην.</i> | 12. <i>τύποιτε.</i> |

2. Parse : —

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>τύπτουσιν.</i> | 2. <i>τύψαι.</i> | 3. <i>τετυφνιδῶν.</i> |
| 4. <i>τυπόν.</i> | 5. <i>τύψαντε.</i> | 6. <i>τύψουσι.</i> |
| 7. <i>τύπτον.</i> | 8. <i>τυπούσᾱ.</i> | 9. <i>τύψουσᾱ.</i> |
| 10. <i>τύπτοντα.</i> | 11. <i>τυψάσᾱ.</i> | 12. <i>τετυφόσι.</i> |

3. Greek for : —

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ye might strike. | 2. I have struck. |
| 3. She was striking. | 4. Thou shalt strike. |
| 5. You might have struck. | 6. Let us strike. |
| 7. We had struck. | 8. They might strike. |
| 9. Ye may have struck. | 10. He struck. |
| 11. We may strike. | 12. They struck. |

4. — Give the following parts of *τύπτω* : —

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Perf. opt. 2 sing. | 2. Aor. 1 part. dat. plur. fem. |
| 3. Pres. subj. 2 plur. | 4. Aor. 1 subj. 3 plur. |
| 5. Imperf. ind. 2 dual. | 6. Aor. 1 opt. 3 plur. |

5. The third plural of all the tenses of the indicative; the second dual of the optative; and the second sing. of the subjunctive tenses.

XX. MIDDLE VOICE OF *τύπτω*. § 42.

1. What is the proper meaning of the middle voice?
2. Go through one primary and one historic tense in the indicative.
3. Go through aor. 1., imperative and optative.
4. Write down all the infinitives and all the participles.
5. What parts of the middle voice resemble the active?

6. Parse:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>τύψοιο.</i> | 2. <i>τυπτέσθων.</i> | 3. <i>τύψασθε.</i> |
| 4. <i>τυπέσθω.</i> | 5. <i>τύψηται.</i> | 6. <i>έτετυπέλτην.</i> |
| 7. <i>έτύψω.</i> | 8. <i>τέτυπε.</i> | 9. <i>τετυπέτω.</i> |
| 10. <i>τύψεσθε.</i> | 11. <i>τύψαιω.</i> | 12. <i>τύπτοιιντο.</i> |

XXI. MIDDLE VOICE OF *τύπτω*. § 42.

1. Prove, by examples:—1. That in the primary tenses, the second and third dual end in *ον*, and the third plural in *ται*; and 2. That, in the historic tenses, the second and third dual end in *ην*, and the third plural in *το*.

What tenses are an exception to this rule?

2. What parts of the middle are rarely used?

3. What person exists in the middle which is not in the active?
4. Decline the perfect participle in the singular.
5. Show that the vowels in the subjunctive are long; the corresponding vowels in the indicative short.
6. Write down the second pers. sing. of all the tenses of the indicative and optative.

XXII. PASSIVE VOICE OF *τύπτω*. § 42.

1. What tenses are common to the passive and middle voices?
What tense is peculiar to the passive?
2. What tenses resemble the Latin passive verb in formation?
3. Write down the perfect indicative and imperative.
4. What tenses are inflected like the active?
5. Write down the first pers. sing. of the three futures, the imperative dual of aor. 2., and the subj. plur. of the perfect.
6. Write out Aor. 1. imperative.

XXIII. PASSIVE VOICE OF *τυπτω*. § 42.

1. Write down the infinitive of *all* the tenses.
2. Nom. sing., and dat. plur. of all the participles.

3. Parse : —

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. τετύφιοι. | 2. τυπησομένω. | 3. τυφθήτων. |
| 4. ἐτετύφθην. | 5. τετυμμένω ἦτον. | 6. τυφθέντε. |
| 7. τυπέντων. | 8. τυφθῇ. | 9. ἐτυπήτην. |
| 10. τυπείσᾱ. | 11. τετύφεται. | 12. τυπείη. |

4. What parts of tenses have two forms?
5. What parts are compounded with εἰμί?
6. Show the difference between the primary and the historical tenses :—1. In the dual ; 2. In the third plural ; 3. In the augment.

XXIV. CONTRACTED VERBS. § 43.

1. Write down the imperf. indic., the pres. subj., and the imperative of τιμάω.
2. Pres. opt. dual, imperative plur., and subj. sing. of τιμάομαι.
3. Pres. indic. plur., imperative dual, subj. sing., and opt. dual, of φιλέω.
4. Pres. ind. subj. and opt., act. and pass. of χρουσόω in the contracted form only.
5. The infinitives of all the three verbs, active and passive.
6. The participles of the same, active and passive.

XXV. CONTRACTED VERBS. § 43.

1. What is the contracted form of: —

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. χρυσόεις. | 2. τιμάη. | 3. τιμάονται. |
| 4. χρυσόη. | 5. τιμαέτην. | 6. χρυσόης. |
| 7. ἐφιλέοντο. | 8. χρυσόηται. | 9. φιλέομεν. |
| 10. τιμαοίτην. | 11. χρυσόεσθον. | 12. τιμαοίσθην. |

2. What is the uncontracted form of: —

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. τιμῶντο. | 2. τιμάτον. | 3. τιμῶς. |
| 4. ἐτιμώμεθα. | 5. φιλείσθαι. | 6. φιλήτε. |
| 7. φιλοῦν. | 8. φιλοῦντο. | 9. χρυσῶσθον. |
| 10. χρυσοῖτε. | 11. χρυσοῦν. | 12. χρυσοίτην. |

3. Parse the words in question 1.
4. Parse the words in question 2.
5. Give the third plur. of the imperf. indic., pres. subj., and opt., of all three verbs, active and passive.
6. The pres. indic., subj. and opt., 3rd sing. act., and also the pres. indic. and subj., 2nd sing. pass. of χρυσόω is χρυσοῖ; what is the uncontracted form of each?

XXVI. CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS IN Ω. § 46.

1. What are the characteristic letters of the five conjugations?

2. What are the two divisions of the 5th?
3. Give the three chief tenses of γράφω, λέγω, φράζω, σπείρω, παύω, and χρυσόω.
4. What is the perf. pass. of λείβω, τάσσω, ἀγγέλλω, σπείρω, φιλέω?
5. How do verbs in τ, and in ττ, make the future?
6. How does the second differ from the third conjugation in the termination of the perfect passive?
7. τ, δ, θ, are dropped in the future before σω; prove this by examples.

XXVII. CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS IN Ω. § 46.

1. All futures, except where the characteristic is a liquid, end in σω. Prove the rule and the exception by examples.
2. In what respect do the two first and the three last conjugations resemble each other in the termination of the perfect active?
3. When are verbs called: — 1. Liquid; 2. Mute; 3. Pure; 4. Impure?

4. Parse and give the exact English of: —

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. λελειμμένοι εἴητε. | 2. ἐλέξαμεν. |
| 3. ἡνύσμεθα. | 4. ἐνενεμήκεσαν. |
| 5. ἀγγελεῖτε. | 6. πεφιλήκατε. |
| 7. λείψετε. | 8. βεβρεγμένοι ὦσι. |
| 9. ἤρεικε. | 10. σπερούμεν. |
| 11. χρυσώσουσι. | 12. ἔσπαρται. |

5. Give the Greek of: —

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. We have been delighted. | 2. I have told. |
| 3. We will honour. | 4. I have folded. |
| 5. Ye shall arrange. | 6. Thou wilt judge. |
| 7. Ye have ceased. | 8. Thou hast been said. |
| 9. They have finished. | 10. He has loved. |
| 11. They will persuade. | 12. She has been supported. |

XXVIII. COGNATE TENSES. §§ 48. to 52.

- Write down the infinitive active of all the tenses of *τύπτω*.
- The subjunctive active of all tenses of *πλέκω*.
- The middle participles of *σπείρω*.
- Give the cognate tenses of: —

1. <i>ἔπαυσα</i> .	2. <i>ἐσπάρθην</i> .	3. <i>ἐπεισάμην</i> .
4. <i>ἐπλάκην</i> .	5. <i>τέτυμμαι</i> .	6. <i>πεπαύσομαι</i> .
7. <i>ἔσπορα</i> .	8. <i>ἐπειθόμην</i> .	9. <i>ἐπεπλάκειν</i> .
10. <i>σπείρομαι</i> .	11. <i>σπερούμαι</i> .	12. <i>πέποιθα</i> .
- What indicative tenses are bracketed together, and have the same cognate tenses?
- Write down the first person of each tense in the optative passive of *πείθω*.

XXIX. COGNATE TENSES. §§ 48. to 52.

1. Give all the futures indicative of *σπείρω*.
2. Give the 1st sing. of all the tenses of the optative middle of *παύω*.
3. Write down all the infinitive passive of *πλέκω*.
4. Parse : —

1. <i>πλέξοι.</i>	2. <i>πλέξαι.</i>	3. <i>πιθέτων.</i>
4. <i>σπαρεῖν.</i>	5. <i>ἐσπάρθαι.</i>	6. <i>παύσοιο.</i>
7. <i>ἐσπορέναι.</i>	8. <i>παυθεῖσα.</i>	9. <i>πεποιθότα.</i>
10. <i>πλεχθησόμεθα.</i>	11. <i>πιθείητε.</i>	12. <i>σπαρθῶσι.</i>
5. In what tenses are verbs of the 5th conjugation deficient? What is the perfect middle of *ἀκούω*?
6. Parse : —

1. <i>σπαρήτω.</i>	2. <i>σπαρέσθω.</i>	3. <i>σπείραι.</i>
4. <i>πεπλακοίτην.</i>	5. <i>πίθω.</i>	6. <i>πιθῶ.</i>
7. <i>πιθοῦ.</i>	8. <i>πιθών.</i>	9. <i>πέπλεξο.</i>
10. <i>παυθῆναι.</i>	11. <i>ἐσπαρμένω ἦτον.</i>	12. <i>σπεροῖμι.</i>

XXX. FORMATION OF TENSES, I. §§ 52. to 57.

1. What tenses are formed from : —

1. The present.	2. Fut. act.
3. Perf. act.	4. Perf. pass.
5. Aor. 1. pass.	6. Ancient form of pres.?
2. What is meant by *radix* or *root* of a verb? Does it always exist actually in the language?

3. Explain the formation of: —

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Imperf. midd. | 2. Aor. 1. midd. |
| 3. Aor. 1. pass. | 4. Perf. pass. |
| 5. Paulo-post fut. | 6. Perf. midd. |

4. To what tenses and mood is the augment confined?

5. What changes take place in augmenting: —

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. ῥίπτω. | 2. ἀκούω. | 3. ἐγείρω. |
| 4. ὀρύσσω. | 5. ἱκετεύω. | 6. αἶρω. |
| 7. οἰκίζω. | 8. ἐλπίζω. | 9. ὑφαίνω. |
| 10. αὐξάνω. | 11. ἀντιάζω. | 12. οἰμώζω. |

6. What three diphthongs take no augment?

XXXI. FORMATION OF TENSES, II. § 52. to 57.

1. What is the imperfect of ἤχέω, ὠθίζω, ἰθύνω, ὑλίζω?
2. What is the rule for augmenting words compounded: — 1. With a preposition. 2. Without a preposition?
3. What is the quantity of the penultima in the future of verbs in άζω, ίζω, όζω, ύζω? Give examples of each.
4. What are the three modes of shortening the penultima in the future of the fourth conjugation? What is the invariable accent of this future?
5. What is the general rule for the quantity of the future of verbs of the fifth conjugation? Give examples.

6. How do you form the future middle of *σπείρω*, *ἀγγέλλω*, *νέμω*, and *κρίνω*?

XXXII. FORMATION OF TENSES, III. §§ 58. to 70.

1. What verbs use reduplication? what are the exceptions? Give examples.
2. What is used instead of the reduplication in verbs that do not admit of it?
3. What is the rule for reduplication when the verb begins with an aspirated consonant? Give examples.
4. To what tenses is reduplication applicable? How does it differ from the augment in the *oblique* moods (*i. e.* all but the indicative)? What tense takes the augment in addition to the reduplication?
5. Explain the changes that take place in forming the perfect passive from the perfect active.
6. How is the pluperfect passive formed?

XXXIII. FORMATION OF TENSES, IV. §§ 58. to 70.

1. How is the paulo-post future formed?
2. Explain the formation of the first aorist passive.
3. How are the second aorist active and the perfect middle formed?
4. To find the root of a verb, reject the *ε* at the end of aor. 2. imperat. act., as *τύπε*, root *τυπ*; or take the first syllable of aor. 2. imperat. pass., as *φάν-ηθι*.

Find the roots of: —

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. λήθω. | 2. σπείρω. | 3. κάμνω. |
| 4. θάπτω. | 5. πνίγω. | 6. φεύγω. |
| 7. τίκτω. | 8. νύσσω. | 9. λείπω. |
| 10. βάλλω. | 11. βλάπτω. | 12. κράζω. |

5. What is the second aorist of: —

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. ἀμαρτάνω. | 2. φαίνω. | 3. βάπτω. |
| 4. ὀρύσσω. | 5. εὕρισκω. | 6. κλέπτω. |
| 7. θρύπτω. | 8. χάζομαι. | 9. κάμνω. |
| 10. κρύπτω. | 11. ῥίπτω. | 12. φράζω. |

6. What is the perfect middle of: —

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. κλάζω. | 2. πλήσσω. | 3. τίκτω. |
| 4. φαίνω. | 5. τρίζω. | 6. φρίσσω. |
| 7. βάλλω. | 8. λείπω. | 9. κράζω. |
| 10. κλέπτω. | 11. σπείρω. | 12. λήθω. |

XXXIV. GENERAL PRAXIS ON VERBS IN Ω.

1. Pres. ind. act. 2nd plur., 1 aor. imper. mid. 3rd sing.,
and perf. indic. pass. 2nd sing. of: —

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. τρίβω. | 2. θέλω. | 3. τρέφω. |
| 4. σπεύδω. | 5. κρίνω. | 6. δικάζω. |
| 7. κομίζω. | 8. στέλλω. | 9. θραύω. |
| 10. νικάω. | 11. χειρόω. | 12. μετρεω. |

2. All the active participles, nom. sing. masc., gen. dual fem., dat. plur. masc. of : —

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. γράφω. | 2. ἄρχω. | 3. ἐρείδω. |
| 4. σκεδιάζω. | 5. σφάλλω. | 6. τείνω. |
| 7. ἀγαπάω. | 8. ἀλγέω. | 9. ζημιόω. |
| 10. λυπέω. | 11. κάμνω. | 12. νομίζω. |

3. Give the cognate tenses of : —

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. ἔσπεψα. | 2. ἔβαφον. | 3. κέκομμαι. |
| 4. ᾔηξω. | 5. ἠλεγξάμην. | 6. ἔτρεχον. |
| 7. ἠντίᾳσα. | 8. ἐδοξάσθην. | 9. σφαλῶ. |
| 10. ἐβόησα. | 11. μεμίσηκα. | 12. ἠκριβώκειν. |

4. Parse : —

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| α. ἐρείπω. | 1. ἠριπέτην. | 2. ἐρείψετε. |
| | 3. ἐρείπομεν. | 4. ἐρειπούσᾱ. |
| β. στέφω. | 1. στέφον. | 2. ἐστεμμένω. |
| | 3. στέψαι (3). | 4. ἔστεψαι. |
| γ. κόπτω. | 1. ἐκόνψω. | 2. κόψω. |
| | 3. ἐκοπτόμεθον. | 4. κόψαι. |
| δ. σκάπτω. | 1. ἐσκάφετε. | 2. σκάψει. |
| | 3. ἐσκαπτέτην. | 4. σκάπτουσai. |

XXXV. GENERAL PRAXIS ON VERBS IN Ω.

1. Parse : —

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|
| α. ἄγω. | 1. ἄγομεν. | 2. ἡγετε. |
| | 3. ἀγούσαις. | 4. ἡγαγέτην. |
| β. ἄρχω. | 1. ἡρξατε. | 2. ἄρξαι. |
| | 3. ἡρχόμεθα. | 4. ἀρξάμεναι. |
| γ. δράσσω. | 1. δέδραξαι. | 2. ἐδρασσέτην. |
| | 3. δράξειας. | 4. δεδραγμένοι εἶεν. |
| δ. σφάττω. | 1. σφαγῶσι. | 2. σφαττούσαις. |
| | 3. σφαξόμεθον. | 4. ἐσφαξέτην. |
| 2. α. ἦδω. | 1. ἦσθησαν. | 2. ἦδετε. |
| | 3. ἠδούσᾱ. | 4. ἦσμένω. |
| β. ἀναγκάζω. | 1. ἠναγκάσθην. | 2. ἀναγκάζητε. |
| | 3. ἀναγκασθέντε. | 4. ἀναγκάσατε. |
| γ. αἰκίζω. | 1. ἤκισμαι. | 2. αἰκισθῶσι. |
| | 3. αἰκίζοιτε. | 4. αἰκίσῃσι. |
| δ. ἀρμόζω. | 1. ἀρμόσωμεν. | 2. ἡρμόσατε. |
| | 3. ἀρμόζοιτο. | 4. ἀρμόσαι. |

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 3. α. βάλλω. | 1. βαλεῖτε. | 2. ἐβαλέτην. |
| | 3. βάλλοντα. | 4. βάλετε. |
| β. ψάλλω. | 1. ψάλλητε. | 2. ψαλοῦμεν. |
| | 3. ἐψαλλέτην. | 4. ἐψάλλατε. |
| γ. κτείνω. | 1. κτάνωμεν. | 2. κτεῖνον. |
| | 3. ἐκτεινέτην. | 4. ἐκτεινάτην. |
| δ. αἶρω. | 1. ἤρθησαν. | 2. ἄραι. |
| | 3. ἀρθήτε. | 4. ἡρμένω. |
| 4. α. θύω. | 1. ἐθῦσάτην. | 2. τέθῡκε. |
| | 3. θύωμεν. | 4. θύσουσαι. |
| β. ἀγαπάω. | 1. ἡγάπα. | 2. ἀγαπῶντας. |
| | 3. ἡγαπήκατε. | 4. ἀγαπήσειε. |
| γ. ζητέω. | 1. ζητήσαντε. | 2. ἐζήτεις. |
| | 3. ζητοῖτε. | 4. ζητήσαι. |
| δ. ὀρθόω. | 1. ὠρθώκασι. | 2. ὠρθωσαι. |
| | 3. ὀρθῶσαι. | 4. ὠρθοῦσθε. |

XXXVI.

VERBS IN ΜΙ.

I. Ἰστημι. §§ 71. to 73.

1. How is Ἰστημι formed from στάω?

2. Write down the imperf. indic. act., the aor. 2. imperat. act., and the subj. pres. pass.

3. Write down : —

1. The 2 dual, aor. 2 opt. act.
2. Dat. plur. aor. 2. part. act.
3. Pres. ind. midd. (whole tense).
4. aor. 2 opt. midd.

4. Parse : —

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. ἰστάτην. | 2. ἴστη. | 3. σταίεν. |
| 4. ἴσταῶσαν. | 5. στῆτον. | 6. ἱστατῶσαν. |
| 7. ἴσταῶσαν. | 8. ἰστάσθην. | 9. ἰστήσθον. |
| 10. ἴσταντο. | 11. στᾶσα. | 12. ἕστημεν. |

II. Τίθημι.

5. How is τίθημι formed from θέω?

6. Write down the imperf. indic. act., the aor. 2. imperat. act., and the subj. pres. passive.

XXXVII. VERBS IN MI.

Τίθημι—continued. §§ 71. to 73.

1. Write down : —

1. The 2 dual, aor. 2. opt. act.
2. Dat. plur. aor. 2. part. act.
3. Pres. ind. midd. (whole tense).
4. Aor. 2. opt. midd.

2. Parse : —

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. θείσαι. | 2. τίθεςθαι. | 3. ἐτίθου. |
| 4. τιθήσθον. | 5. τιθεῖσι. | 6. ἐτιθέμεθα. |
| 7. θήτε. | 8. θέτω. | 9. τιθεῖεν. |
| 10. ἐτίθεις. | 11. τιθέτωσαν. | 12. τιθείσθην. |

III. Δίδωμι.

3. How is δίδωμι formed from δόω?
4. Write down the imperf. indic. act., the aor. 2. imperat. act., and the subj. pres. passive.

5. Parse : —

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. δόντων. (2) | 2. δίδουσθον. | 3. δόισθην. |
| 4. δῶται. | 5. δίδου. | 6. διδῶην. |
| 7. δοῖεν. | 8. διδότην. | 9. ἔδοσαν. |
| 10. διδοιήτην. | 11. διδῶσθον. | 12. δῶ. |

IV. Δείκνυμι.

6. Parse : —

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. δεικνύτω. | 2. δεικνύσι. | 3. ἔδεικνυτε. |
| 4. δεικνύτον. | 5. δεικνύμεθον. | 6. ἔδεικνύσθην. |
| 7. δεικνύη. | 8. δεικνύσο. | |

And state how this verb differs from the other three.

XXXVIII. COGNATE TENSES OF VERBS IN MI. §§ 74. 75.

I. Ἰσθημι.

N. B. Two tenses begin with *ι*,—*ἴσθημι*, *ἴστην*; four with the aspirate,—*ἴσθημι*, *ἴστην*, *ἔσθηκα*, *εἰσθήκειν*; two with the smooth augment,—*ἔσθησα*, *ἔστην*. It is especially important to remember this in the compounds. The aspirate in the perfect compensates for the want of reduplication.

1. Give the cognate tenses of:—

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. καθίστην. | 2. παρεστάμην. | 3. μεθέσθηκα. |
| 4. ἀπέστην. | 5. παραστήσω. | 6. ἐφειστήκειν. |
| 7. ἀφέσταμαι. | 8. καθεστάμην. | 9. ἐπεστάθην. |
| 10. ἐξεστάμην. | 11. ιστάμην. | 12. ἀποσταθήσομαι. |

2. Parse;—

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. ἔσταντο. | 2. ἀπέστησαν(2). | 3. καθίσταντο. |
| 4. ἐπιστάσαι. | 5. ἐφεστῶτες. | 6. ἀφέστω. |
| 7. παραστῶ. | 8. ἐκοτῆτε. | 9. ἀφιστάτων. |
| 10. ἀποστάντων(2). | 11. στησάμεναι. | 12. ἀφέσταντο. |

II. Τίθημι.

N. B. Perfect *τέθεικα*, first aorist *ἔθηκα*. Ἰημι is declined in the same way as τίθημι; e. g., *ἀφίημι*, *ἀφήσω*, *ἀφείκα*, *ἀφήκα*, *ἀφήν*, *ἀφείμαι*, *ἀφειμένος*, *ἀφέθην*.

3. Give the cognate tenses of: —

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ἐξεθέμην. | 2. ἀφέθηκα. | 3. ἀφίημι. |
| 4. μετατέθειμαι. | 5. προύθηκάμην. | 6. ἐπιτεθήσομαι. |
| 7. μετέθην. | 8. μετετέθην. | 9. μεθήμι. |
| 10. μεθήκα. | 11. μεθήν. | 12. μεθείκα. |

XXXIX. COGNATE TENSES OF VERBS IN MI.

§§ 74. 75.

Τίθημι — *continued.*

1. Parse:—

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. μεθεῖο. | 2. ἐτεθείκεσαν. | 3. παραθῆ. |
| 4. μεθείσᾱ. | 5. ἀπεθήκω. | 6. μετατέθειςαι. |
| 7. ἐτέθητε. | 8. μεθήκαν. | 9. μεθῶ. |
| 10. μετατιθείσαι. | 11. τέθινται. | 12. ἐκθέντας. |

III. Δίδωμι. IV. Δείκνυμι.

N. B. Perfect δέδωκα, first aorist ἔδωκα.

2. Give the cognate tenses of: —

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. παρεδόμην. | 2. ἐξεδίδων. | 3. ἔδειξα. |
| 4. προῦδωκα. | 5. δέδειγμαι. | 6. προῦδόθην. |
| 7. ἐδεδείχειν. | 8. ἐδείκνυν. | 9. ἀπεδιδόμην. |
| 10. ἐκδώσω. | 11. προσδέδομαι | 12. περιεδωκάμην. |

3. Parse:—

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. περὶδου. | 2. ἐκδιδούσαις. | 3. δείκνυ. |
| 4. ἔδωκαν. | 5. ἔδοντο. | 6. δῶτε. |
| 7. ἀποδέδοται. | 8. ἐξεδείξαντο. | 9. δοθήσονται. |
| 10. δεδείχατον. | 11. δίδου. | 12. ἐδέδοτο. |

N. B. Five aorists do not end in *σα*, — *ἦκα*, *ἔθικα*, *ἔδωκα*, *εἶπα*, and *ἤνεγκα*; also the first aorist of all verbs of the fourth or *liquid* conjugation; these lengthen the penultima as a compensation. Compare the Latin perfect of *dic-o*, *dic-si*, *dixi*; but where *s* is not inserted, as in *pure* verbs, the penultima is lengthened, — present *invēnit*, perfect *invēnit*.

XL. Εἰμὶ, *to be*. § 80.

1. Give the cognate tenses of the present and future.

2. Parse: —

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. ἐστόν. | 2. ἴσθι. | 3. ἐστέ. | 4. οὔσι. |
| 5. ᾗ. | 6. ἦστην. | 7. ἔστων. | 8. ὦσι. |
| 9. ὄντε. | 10. ἔστε. | 11. ἦσθα. | 12. ἔσοιτο. |

Εἶμι, *to go*.

3 What is the signification of the present?

4. Give the cognate tenses of εἶμι.

5. Parse: —

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. ᾗ. | 2. ἴης. | 3. ἴόν. | 4. ἴτον. |
| 5. ἰᾱσι. | 6. ᾗα. | 7. ἴτων. | 8. ἴοι. |
| 9. ἦεσαν. | 10. ἴμεν. | 11. ἴητε. | 12. ἴόντι. |

Εἰμὶ, *to be*, and εἶμι, *to go*, mixed.

6. Parse: —

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| 1. ἴόντων. | 2. οὔσι. | 3. εἰήτην. | 4. ἐσολοσθην. |
|------------|----------|------------|---------------|

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 5. ἴθι. | 6. ἔστε. | 7. ἦτην. | 8. ἦϊα. |
| 9. εἰσὶ. | 10. εἰσι. | 11. ἴη. | 12. εἷ. |

XLI. MISCELLANEOUS VERBS IN MI.

Parse the following : —

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. δύναμαι. | 1. ἡδύνατο. | 2. δυνησόμεναι. |
| | 3. δυνώμεθα. | 4. ἡδυνήθης. |
| 2. πίμπλημι. | 1. ἐπλήσθησαν. | 2. ἐπίμπλαντο. |
| | 3. πίμπλατον. | 4. πλήσον. |
| 3. ζεύγνυμι. | 1. ἐζεύχθην. | 2. ἐζεύγνυσ. |
| | 3. ζευγνύς. | 4. ζεύξει. |
| 4. ὀλλυμι. | 1. ὀλλυνται. | 2. ὀλλύμεθα. |
| | 3. ὀλλύντες. | 4. ὀλλύοιντο. |
| 5. ἐπίσταμαι. | 1. ἐπιστάμεναι. | 2. ἐπιστησόμεθον. |
| | 3. ἐπίστασθε. | 4. ἡπίστασθε. |
| 6. σβέννυμι. | 1. ἐσβήκασι. | 2. ἐσβέννυντο. |
| | 3. ἀπέσβη. | 4. ἀποσβέσει. |

7. Give the cognate tenses of : —

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. ἐπλήσθησαν. | 2. ζωννύς. | 3. ὀλλύμεθα. |
| 4. ἐσβήκασι. | 5. πίμπλατον. | 6. ἡπίστασθε. |

XLII.

DEFECTIVE VERBS SUPPLIED FROM
OTHER VERBS. § 82.

1. Give the pres., fut., perf., and aor. 2. act. of the Greek for: —

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>To take.</i> | 2. <i>To come.</i> | 3. <i>To eat.</i> |
| 4. <i>To have.</i> | 5. <i>To see.</i> | 6. <i>To run.</i> |
| 7. <i>To carry.</i> | 8. <i>To say.</i> | |

2. Perfect passive and first aorist active of: —

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. αἶρέω. | 2. ἐσθίω. | 3. ἔχω. |
| 4. φέρω. | 5. φημί. | 6. ὁράω. |

3. What instances of the Attic reduplication of the perfect occur in the verbs mentioned in question 1.?

4. Give the cognate tenses of: —

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. ἡρέθην. | 2. εἶλον. | 3. ἦλθον. |
| 4. ἔφαγον. | 5. ἔσχον. | 6. ὤμμαι. |
| 7. ὤφθην. | 8. εἶδον. | 9. ἔδραμον. |
| 10. ἠνέχθην. | 11. οἶδα. | 12. ἐπριάμην. |

5. Verbal adjectives from: —

- | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|
| 1. ἔχω. | 2. φέρω. | 3. εἴρηκα. |
|---------|----------|------------|

6. Parse: —

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. ἐλούμαι. | 2. ἡρήμεθα. | 3. ἐλούσι. |
| 4. ἐλθέτω. | 5. ἡρχέσθην. | 6. ἔδονται. |
| 7. εἵχομεν. | 8. ἔσχομεν. | 9. ὄψει. |
| 10. εἰδειήτην. | 11. θρεξόμεθα. | 12. ἐννιόχῃσι. |

XLIII. SYNCOPE OF VERBS. § 83.

1. Parse : —

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ἤγγετο. | 2. πέπταται. | 3. πτάσθαι. |
| 4. ἐπτόμην. | 5. ἤλθέτην. | 6. πτήσεσθε. |

METATHESIS OF VERBS. § 84.

2. Perfect and second aorist active of : —

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. βάλλω. | 2. δαμάζω. | 3. θνήσκω. |
| 4. πίπτω. | 5. σκέλλω. | 6. κάμνω. |

3. Perfect and first aorist passive of,

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. βάλλω. | 2. δαμάζω. | 3. δέμω. |
| 4. καλέω. | 5. κεράννυμι. | 6. πιπράσκω. |
| 7. στρώννυμι. | 8. τέμνω. | |

4. Parse : —

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. βάλλοντες. | 2. βαλόντες. | 3. βληθείη. |
| 4. βάλη. | 5. θανεῖν. | 6. θανούμεθα. |
| 7. τεθνήκαμεν. | 8. ἐθανέτην. | 9. καμοῦσαι. |
| 10. κραθῆναι. | 11. σκλήσει. | 12. τμηθέντε. |

5. Give the cognate tenses of the verbs in question 1.

6. Ditto in question 4.

XLIV.

SOME OF THE MORE COMMON ANOMALOUS VERBS. § 93.

(See Appendix A.)

A. αἰρέω to γινώσκω.

1. Give the pres., fut., perf., and (if existing) aor.
2. of: —

1. αἰρέω.	2. γίγνομαι.	3. αὐξάνω.
4. ἀναλίσκω.	5. ἀλίσκομαι.	6. βάλλω.
7. ἀκούω.	8. ἁμαρτάνω.	9. βαίνω.
10. αἰσθάνομαι.	11. γαμέω.	12. γινώσκω.

2. Perfect passive of: —

1. αἰρέω.	2. βαίνω.	3. ἀκούω.
4. γινώσκω.	5. βάλλω.	6. αἰσθάνομαι.
7. αὐξάνω.	8. ἀναλίσκω.	

3. Parse: —

1. αἰρεθήτω.	2. αἰσθοιο.	3. ἀκούσαι.
4. ἐᾶλως.	5. ἁμάρτη.	6. αὐξηθήσεται.
7. παρεβάθη.	8. ἐβέβλητο.	9. γαμεῖται.
10. οἶδα.	11. γεγῶσα.	12. γεγόνᾱσι.

4. Give the Latin of γαμῶ and γαμοῦμαι.
5. Give the cognate tenses of the verbs in question 2.
6. Ditto in question 3.

XLV. B. Δάκνω to λανθάνομαι.

1. Give the pres., fut., perf., and (if existing) aor.

2. of: —

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. δοκέω. | 2. ἔχω. | 3. ἵκνεομαι. |
| 4. ἐσθίω. | 5. λαγχάνω. | 6. ἔρχομαι. |
| 7. λαμβάνω. | 8. ἐλαύνω. | 9. ἐπιλανθάνομαι. |

2. Which of these verbs have an irregular augment?

3. Parse: —

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. λέλογχε. | 2. ἐλάθοντο. | 3. εὔρεθήσεται. |
| 4. ἐσχηκότος. | 5. ἐλεύσεται. | 6. λέληθε. |
| 7. ἰγμένοι ἦσαν. | 8. ἐλάτουν. | 9. δοκεῖτον. |
| 10. ἠύρηκατε. | 11. ἔδεται. | 12. καμοῦνται. |

4. Give the first aorist passive of: —

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. λαμβάνω. | 2. ἐλαύνω. | 3. ἔχω. |
| 4. ἐσθίω. | 5. δάκνω. | 6. εὕρισκω. |

C. μανθάνω to πυνθάνομαι.

5. Give the pres., fut., perf. and aor. 2. of: —

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. μανθάνω. | 2. ὀλλῦμι. | 3. ὀλλῦμαι. |
| 4. ὀράω. | 5. πάσχω. | 6. πυνθάνομαι. |

6. Parse: —

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ὤμμαι. | 2. πεπόνθη. | 3. πάθη. |
| 4. ἰδουσᾶ. | 5. ὀλωλε. | 6. ἔπιε. |
| 7. πεύσει. | 8. ὄψει. | 9. ὀλεῖται. |

XLVI. D. Τέμνω to δίδωμι. § 93.

1. Give the four tenses of: —

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. δίδωμι. | 2. τέμνω. | 3. φθάνω. | 4. φέρω. |
| 5. τυγχάνω. | 6. ἵστημι. | 7. τίθημι. | 8. τρέχω. |

2. Perfect and first aorist passive of: —

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. ὠθέω. | 2. τέμνω. | 3. τίθημι. |
| 4. φέρω. | 5. πίνω. | 6. ἵστημι. |

3. Parse: —

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. τεμεῖτον. | 2. ἔφθην. | 3. δραμεῖται. |
| 4. ἐστῶτες. | 5. ἐώκᾱσι. | 6. οἰσθήσεται. |
| 7. ταμοίτην. | 8. τισθῆναι. | 9. τέτυχθον. |
| 10. ἐννηνόχεσαν. | 11. οἴσεσθαι. | 12. τύχητον. |

E. COGNATE TENSES.

4. Give the cognate tenses of: —

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. ἔρχομαι. | 2. ἐᾶλων. | 3. ἔγνων. |
| 4. οἶδα. | 5. ἔβην. | 6. ἔσχον. |

5. What are the transitive, and what the intransitive tenses of ἵστημι? What is the exact English of ὀλωλα, οἴχομαι, ἤκω, and εἶμι?

6. Go through the tenses, beginning: —

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. οἶδα. | 2. ἔγνων. | 3. ἤδειν. |
|----------|-----------|-----------|

XLVII. F. MISCELLANEOUS. § 93.

1. What is the 2 aor. participle of: —

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. διδράσκω. | 2. βαίνω. | 3. δίδωμι. |
| 4. ἔρχομαι. | 5. πίνω. | 6. ἀλίσκομαι. |
| 7. ἔχω. | 8. πάσχω. | 9. ὁράω. |
| 10. φθάνω. | 11. αἰρέω. | 12. φέρω. |

2. From what verbs do the following come? —

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. ἐτέθην. | 2. ἐδήδοκα. | 3. ἵστον. |
| 4. ὀλώλαμεν. | 5. ὦψαι. | 6. ηὔξēθης. |
| 7. ἀλοίης. | 8. γεγῶσα. | 9. εἰληχώς. |
| 10. ἦρητο. | 11. ἐπόθησαν. | 12. ἔλας. |

3. Parse: —

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. οἶσθα. | 2. ἐλόντες. | 3. σταθεῖσαι. |
| 4. εἰδέτην. | 5. ὀλεῖτον. | 6. ἐσχέθησαν. |
| 7. βαίη. | 8. γνῶθι. | 9. πεπύσμεθα. |
| 10. ἐφθακας. | 11. ἴθι. | 12. ἴσασι. |

4. Perfect middle of: —

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. γίνομαι. | 2. λαγχάνω. | 3. ὄλλυμι. |
| 4. γυγνώσκω. | 5. πάσχω. | 6. λανθάνω. |

5. Write down all the active participles, in the nom. sing. and dat. plur., of: —

- | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. ὁράω. | 2. ἵστημι. | 3. ἐσθίω. |
|----------|------------|-----------|

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 4. γιγνώσκω. | 5. τρέχω. | 6. πάσχω. |
| 7. ἔρχομαι. | 8. ἀκούω. | 9. φέρω. |
| 10. ἔχω. | 11. βαίνω. | 12. αἰρέω. |

6. What is the exact English of: —

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. ἔστησαν aor. 1. | 2. ἔστησαν aor. 2. | 3. ἔστασαν. |
| 4. ἴστασαν. | 5. ἴστασαν. | 6. οἶχεται. |
| 7. εἶσι. | 8. ἤκομεν. | 9. στήσεις. |

XLVIII. VERBS OF ANOMALOUS SIGNIFICATION. § 94.

1. What are the intransitive tenses of: —

- | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. δύω. | 2. σβέω. | 3. σκλάω. |
| 4. φύω. | 5. ἐρείπω. | |

2. What is the English of the future and pluperfect of these verbs?

3. What are the transitive, and what the intransitive tenses of ἀλλίσκω and ἵστημι?

4. What change of signification takes place in βαίνω, and in what tenses?

5. Give the exact English of: —

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. σβέσει. | 2. δεδυκέναι. | 3. ἔφυς. |
| 4. δύσει. | 5. ἔβησαν aor. 1. | 6. ἔβησαν aor. 2. |
| 7. στάντες. | 8. στήσαντες. | 9. ἤκοντες. |
| 10. οἶχεσθον. | 11. οἶσθα. | 12. εοικᾶσι. |

6. Give the Greek of: —

1. Thou commandest. 2. They perished.
3. They had been (φύω). 4. He will make drunk.
5. He put the soldiers on board (ἐμβάλω).
6. They had possessed.

XLIX.

ADVERBS. §§ 112, 113.

1. Give instances of adverbs derived from adjectives, and ending in *ως*, *ι*, *δην*, and *ίνδην*.
2. Give instances of adverbs derived from nouns, and ending in *ει*, *ηδόν*, *υδόν*, *ιστι*, and *ξ*.

3. Give instances of *local* adverbs, expressing: —

1. In or at a place.
2. Motion towards a place.
3. Motion from a place.

4. What is the Greek for? —

1. Many times. 2. Five times. 3. Seldom.

5. When is *οὕτω*, when *οὕτως* used?

6. Give the English, and derivation of: —

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. σωφρόνως. | 2. κρύβδην. | 3. κυνηδόν. |
| 4. Ἐβραϊστί. | 5. οἴκοι. | 6. οἴκοι. |

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| 7. Ἀθήναζε. | 8. εἴσω. | 9. οἴκαδε. |
| 10. ῥᾶστα. | 11. ἡδῖον. | 11. ἐγγυτάτω. |

And give the Rules for Comparison of Adverbs, § 97.

L.

PREPOSITIONS. §§ 95. and 190. &c.

1. What prepositions govern only *one* case?
2. What prepositions govern *two* cases?
3. What prepositions govern *three* cases?
4. What is sometimes used instead of *πρὸς*? With what limitation?
5. Give the exact English of: —
 1. δι' ἑαυτοῦ πάντ' ἐποίει.
 2. ἔχω γὰρ, ἃ ἔχω, διὰ σέ.
 3. μετὰ νεκρῶν κείσομαι.
 4. ταῦτ' ἐγένετο μετὰ Σόλωνα.
 5. πρὸς τούτοις.
 6. πρὸς ταῦτα.
6. Give the Greek of: —

1. Into this.	2. From this.	3. Above this.
4. Under this.	5. Upon this.	6. In this.
7. Around this.	8. Beside this.	9. About this.
10. For this.	11. Against this.	12. With this.

END OF DIVISION I.

DIVISION II.



LI.

SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 14. to 19.

1. Decline *ποιητῆς*, *Βορέας*, *λάας*, *Τυδεΐδης*, *γαῖα*, *γῆ*.
2. Account for the two vocatives *Atridē* and *Atridā* in Horace. What are the two vocatives of *Ἑρμῆς*?
3. Why do *μνᾶ* and *Ἀθηνᾶ* make the gen. in *as*? To what rule are they an apparent exception?
4. Decline *νοῦς* in its contracted form; *ὀστέον* in both contracted and uncontracted forms; and account for the accentuation of the contracted form.
5. Decline *Ἰησοῦς*, *σάββατον*; and give instances of nouns with double gender in the plural. What change of gender takes place in *Τάρταρος*, *σίτος*, *στάδιον*?
6. What changes take place in the *Attic declension*? Decline *λεῶς* at length, and account for the accentuation. Decline *ἄλως*, *τυφῶς*, *ιδρῶς*, with all their varieties of inflexion, and mention some words which drop the *ν* in the accusative singular.

7. What is the contracted form of : —

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. χρυσόεις. | 2. τιμάη. | 3. τιμάονται. |
| 4. χρυσοῇ. | 5. ἐτιμαέτην. | 6. χρυσόης. |
| 7. ἐφιλέοντο. | 8. χρυσόηται. | 9. φιλέωμεν. |
| 10. τιμαοίτην. | 11. χρυσόεσθον. | 12. τιμαοίσθην. |

And state when there is an *ι* subscript in the contracted forms.

8. What is the uncontracted form of : —

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. τιμῶντο. | 2. τιμᾶτον. | 3. τιμῶς. |
| 4. ἐτιμώμεθα. | 5. φιλεῖσθαι. | 6. φιλήτε. |
| 7. φιλοῦν. | 8. φιλοῖντο. | 9. χρυσῶσθον. |
| 10. χρυσοῖτε. | 11. χρυσοῦν. | 12. χρυσοίτην. |

Parse these words.

LII. SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 20. to 24.

1. Decline *ἄρ* (contracted and uncontracted), *χείρ*, *φῶς*, *φῶς*, *ἀνὴρ*; and give the rules for the accentuation.
2. Decline *ναῦς* in Ionic and Attic. What additional varieties occur in Homer?
3. Explain the varieties of declension in *γραῦς*, *βοῦς*, and *χόος*.
4. Decline *θρίξ*. Account for the *θ* at the beginning. Give instances of a similar euphonic law in parts of *ἔχω*, *τρέφω*, *τρέχω*, *θάπτω*, *θρύπτω* and *τύφω*, and in *θᾶσσον*.
5. Illustrate the inflexion of nouns in *ρ*, and in *ις*, *ιδος*.

6. What peculiarities are there in the inflexion of *δόρυ*, *γυνή*, *κύων*, *ὄδους*, *Ζεὺς*, *κάρα*, *υἶος*, and *Ἀπόλλων*?
7. The pres. ind. subj. and opt. 3 sing. act.; and also the pres. indic. and subj. 2 sing. pass. of *χρυσόω* is *χρυσοῖ*. What is the uncontracted form of each?
8. *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, are dropped out before *σω* in the future. Prove this by examples, and show that *σπείσω* is *regularly* formed from *σπένδω*, and *πείσομαι* from *πένθω*. What other tense of *πάσχω* comes from the same root?

LIII. CONTRACTED SUBSTANTIVES. §§ 25. to 29.

1. Decline *Ἱπποκράτης*, *ἄλσος*, *ἥως*, in the sing., *ἱερεὺς* in the dual and plural.
2. What is noticeable in compounds from *κλέος*? What are the two accusatives of *Σωκράτης*?
3. What parts of *πόλις*, *πῆχys*, and *βασιλεὺς*, are uncontracted? What contracted? Decline *ἰχθὺς*, *ῥῆς*, and *ὄρνις*.
4. Decline *κέρas* and *κρέas*. What is observable in the declension of *γέρας*, *γῆρας*, *δέpas*, *κνέφas*, and *σκέpas*?
5. What case of *εἰκὼν* and *ἀηδὼν* is sometimes contracted?
6. The declensions are usually stated to be ten, viz., five uncontracted, and five contracted; show, by a comparison of the dual and plural, how they can really be all reduced to *three*.

7. What is meant by the *Attic future*? What conjugation does it resemble? What are the five aorists that do not end in *σα*?
8. When the first aorist active does not end in *σα*, the penult is lengthened, as a compensation. Prove this by examples. Compare with this the formation of the Latin perfect of the third conjugation in *scribo, fugio, mitto, invenio, effodio*.

LIV. ADJECTIVES. §§ 30. to 32.

1. When do adjectives in *ος* make the feminine in *α*? What are the exceptions to this rule?
2. Decline *διπλόςος, χρύσεος*, in the nom. sing. dual and plural. How does *χρυσέα* differ from *ἀργυρέα* in its contraction?
3. What is the declension of *τιμήεις* and *μελιτόεις*?
4. Write down the entire neuter of *ὄξυς*, and state what parts of the masc. are contracted, and what uncontracted?
5. Compare the Ionic, Epic, and Attic forms of the sing. of *πολύς, πολλή, πολύ*. In what respects is *μέγας* irregular? Give the accusatives of the three degrees of comparison in the latter.
6. Decline *ἀκριβής, ὑγιής, εὖνους*, and *ἰλεως*; and give the feminine of *ἀθάνατος, εὐχαρις, πένης, μάκαρ, παιδολέτωρ, παμμήτωρ, σωτήρ*. Has *σωτήρ* always a feminine form?

7. Give the cognate tenses of: —

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. ἔστεψα. | 2. ἔβαφον. | 3. κέκομμαι. |
| 4. ἤξω. | 5. ἤλεγξάμην. | 6. ἔτρεχον. |
| 7. ἡντιάσα. | 8. ἐδοξάσθην. | 9. σφαλῶ. |
| 10. ἐβόησα. | 11. μεμίσηκα. | 12. ἡκριβώκειν. |

Parse: —

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 8. 1. στέψον. | 2. ἐστεμμένω. | 3. στέψαι (3). |
| 4. ἔστεψαι. | 5. δέδραξαι. | 6. δράξεις. |
| 7. σφαγῶσι. | 8. ἐσφαγμένοι εἶεν. | 9. ἡρμοσάτην. |
| 10. ἡκισται. | 11. βαλεῖτε. | 12. ἄραι. |

LV.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. §§ 33. to 35.

- What is the rule for the comparison of such words as *ἐνδοξος* and *φρόνιμος*? What are the exceptions? Why is the comparative of *πικρὸς* formed differently from that of *δύσποτος*?
- Give the comparative and superlative of: —

1. ἡδύς.	2. γεραίος.	3. πέπων.
4. ἄφθονος.	5. ἄρπαξ.	6. ψευδής.
7. ἴσος.	8. νέος.	9. λάλος.
10. μέσος.	11. ἐρρώμενος.	12. πτωχός.
- What comparatives and superlatives in *ρὸς* drop the *ρ*? What is noticeable in the quantity of comparatives in *ίων*?
- What contractions take place in comparatives in *ων*?

5. State the rules for the comparison of adverbs (§ 97.).
Compare ῥαδίως, ἄγχι, ταχὺ, ἐγγὺς, μάλα, and
ἐκάς.

6. Compare : —

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. πλέος or πολὺς. | 2. ἐλαχὺς. | 3. κρατύς. |
| 4. μακρός. | 5. ῥάδιος. | 6. ἀγαθός. |
| 7. βραδύς. | 8. ταχύς. | 9. *χέρης. |
| 10. καλός. | 11. *ήκός. | 12. μέγας. |

7. Parse : —

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. ἀφέστω. | 2. ἐτέθητε. | 3. τέθινται. |
| 4. δείκνυσο. | 5. ἀποστάντων(2). | 6. ἔδοντο. |
| 7. ἐκστῆτε. | 8. διδῶν. | 9. μεθεῖω. |
| 10. ἐξεστάμην. | 11. μεθείκατον. | 12. θέτω. |

8. Give the cognate tenses of : —

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. ἐφειστήκειν. | 2. ἀφέσταμαι. | 3. ἀπέστην. |
| 4. προύθηκάμην. | 5. περιεδωκάμην. | 6. ἐξέδων. |
| 7. ἀπέθηκα. | 8. μετέθην. | 9. ἐδεδείχην. |
| 10. μεθῆν. | 11. ιστάμην. | 12. μετετέθην. |

And state what tenses of ἵστημι begin : — 1. With an aspirate ; 2. With a smooth augment ; and 3. Why the perfect is aspirated.

LVI.

NUMERALS. § 36.

Questions 1. to 8. the same as No. XIII. 1. to 6
and XIV. 1. and 6.

9. Parse : —

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. ἦ. | 2. ἰή. | 3. εἶ. | 4. ἔστων. |
| 5. ἴθι. | 6. ἔστε. | 7. ἦτην. | 8. εἰσί. |
| 9. ἐστέ. | 10. εἰήτην. | 11. ἦεσαν. | 12. εἰσι. |

10. Give the cognate tenses of : —

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. ἐσβήκασι. | 2. ἐνεπίμπλαντο. | 3. ὠλόμην. |
| 4. οἶδα. | 5. ζωννύς. | 6. ἠπίστασθε. |
| 7. ἔβην. | 8. ἐζεύχθην. | 9. ἔφυσ. |
| 10. ὄλλυμι. | 11. ἔγνων. | 12. ἐᾶλῶν. |

LVII.

PRONOUNS. §§ 37. 38.

1. What cases of the pronouns are enclitic? What is the usage of *οὖ* in Attic in its different cases? What are the other forms of its accusative? What is their meaning?
2. What is the nominative for all the reflexive pronouns? What are the two forms of the plural of *ἑαυτοῦ*?
3. Decline *ὅστις* with all its varieties of inflexion. What is the difference between *ἅττα* and *ἅττα*?
4. In what respect does the dual of *οὗτος* resemble that of the article in Attic?
5. What is the Latin for *αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, and *ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος*? What crasis takes place in the latter in Attic? What is the most usual Attic for *idem*?

6. What is the Greek of: —

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>Tantus.</i> | 2. <i>Quum.</i> | 3. <i>Qualis.</i> |
| 4. <i>Quomodo?</i> | 5. <i>Inde.</i> | 6. <i>Aliquando.</i> |
| 7. <i>Ubi?</i> | 8. <i>Quantus?</i> | 9. <i>Ejus ætatis.</i> |

And the Latin of: —

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>πηλίκος;</i> | 2. <i>πόθεν;</i> | 3. <i>πότε;</i> | 4. <i>αὐτόσε.</i> |
| 5. <i>τοῖος.</i> | 6. <i>ποῖ;</i> | 7. <i>πῇ;</i> | 8. <i>αὐτοῦ</i> |

How do any of these vary in the *oratio obliqua*?

7. Give the pres. fut. perf. and aor. 2. act. of the Greek for: —

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. To take. | 2. To run. | 3. To eat. |
| 4. To have. | 5. To see. | 6. To carry. |
| 7. To come. | 8. To say. | 9. To destroy. |

8. Give the cognate tenses of: —

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>ἡρέθην.</i> | 2. <i>εἶλον.</i> | 3. <i>ἦλθον.</i> |
| 4. <i>ἔφαγον.</i> | 5. <i>ἔσχον.</i> | 6. <i>ᾤμμαι.</i> |
| 7. <i>οἶδα.</i> | 8. <i>εἶδον.</i> | 9. <i>ἔδραμον.</i> |
| 10. <i>ἠνέχθην.</i> | 11. <i>ἔφθην.</i> | 12. <i>ἐπριάμην.</i> |

LVIII.

VERBS IN Ω. §§ 39. to 41.

1. What corresponds to the Latin *deponent* in Greek? What tenses do such verbs borrow, 1. From the middle, 2. From the passive?

2. What are the three chief uses of the middle voice?
There is a fourth usage, called *reciprocal*; give instances of it. Mention some Latin deponents which have a reciprocal use.
3. Are the so-called perfect and pluperfect middle properly middle tenses either in form or meaning? In transitive verbs, what meaning do these tenses have? Give examples.
4. What are the various usages of the *optative*?
5. State all the ways in which the historic differ from the primary tenses in all the voices. How does the optative resemble the former?
6. Mention all the meanings of the imperfect and aorist. In what respects does the perfect in Latin resemble the latter? Give examples from Virgil.

7. Give the four chief tenses (when existing) of: —

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. βαίνω. | 2. γίγνομαι. | 3. αἰσθάνομαι. |
| 4. γιγνώσκω. | 5. ἀλίσκομαι. | 6. λαγχάνω. |
| 7. ἀκούω. | 8. ἔρχομαι. | 9. ἐσθίω. |
| 10. ἐλαύνω. | 11. ἰκνέομαι. | 12. γαμέω. |

8. Parse: —

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. αἰσθοιο. | 2. παρεβάθη. | 3. ἐλάτον. |
| 4. ὄψει. | 5. ἴσασι. | 6. γεγῶσα. |
| 7. πιούσα. | 8. πάθης. | 9. πεπόνθατον. |

LIX. IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. Parse and give the chief tenses of: —

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>τεμεῖτον.</i> | 2. <i>ἔφθην.</i> | 3. <i>δραμεῖται.</i> |
| 4. <i>ἔστῶτες.</i> | 5. <i>ἑώκᾱσι.</i> | 6. <i>οἰσθήσεται.</i> |
| 7. <i>ταμοίτην.</i> | 8. <i>τισθῆναι.</i> | 9. <i>τέτυχθον.</i> |
| 10. <i>ἐνηνόχεσαν.</i> | 11. <i>οἴσεσθαι.</i> | 12. <i>τύχητον.</i> |

2. Give the cognate tenses of: —

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>ἔρχομαι.</i> | 2. <i>ἑᾶλων.</i> | 3. <i>ἔγνων.</i> |
| 4. <i>οἶδα.</i> | 5. <i>ἔβην.</i> | 6. <i>ἔσχον.</i> |

3. to 8. The same as No. XLVII. 1. to 6.

LX. VERBS. §§ 41. to 43.

1. What is the *circumflexed* future? In what conjugation is it always used? Give the active and middle terminations of its persons.
2. What tenses or forms of the regular verb are seldom used; and what have two forms?
3. What are the Æolic forms in common use in the first aorist optative? What other forms of *ἐκπεφύγοιμι* and *φανοῖμι* occur?

4. Go through the tenses beginning: —

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>ἔδομαι.</i> | 2. <i>εἶδείην.</i> | 3. <i>θρέξομαι.</i> |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 4. ἡγρόμην. | 5. ἡρχόμην. | 6. ἔλω. |
| 7. ἐδεδέγμην. | 8. γνῶθι. | 9. ἤρημαι. |
| 10. ἔλω. | 11. ἐλθέ. | 12. ἐάλων. |

5. Write down *all* the participles of τίθημι, ἵσταμαι (midd.), δίδωμι, δείκνυμαι (pass.), in the nom. sing. and dat. plural.
6. What is the singular of βούλεσθε, ὄψεσθε, and οἶσεσθε? How do they differ from other verbs? Which is correct, σπερεῖ or σπερῇ? What is the Tragic form of τυπτόμεθα?



7. Go through the following tenses, giving *all* the forms in use : —

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. ᾔδειν. | 2. οἶδα. | 3. ζοικα. |
| 4. λέλεγμαi. | 5. πέπαυμαι. | 6. ἤμαι. |
| 7. κεκτῆμην. | 8. πέπεισμαι. | 9. ἐπεποιήμην. |
| 10. ἐσεύασμαι. | 11. μεμνώμην. | 12. ἔσπαρμαι. |

8. Go through the following imperatives : —

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. τέτυψο. | 2. λέλεξο. | 3. πέπεισο. | 4. ἔσπαρσο. |
| 5. πέπαυσο. | 6. τέθητι. | 7. τίμησον. | 8. πέπαρσο. |

LXI. VERBS. §§ 47. 53.

1. Mention some verbs in σσω, ττω, which follow the third conjugation.

2. Give the following tenses : —

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Perf. pass. of νάσσω. | 2. aor. 1. act. of ἀφύσσω. |
| 3. aor. 1. mid. of κορύσσω. | 4. aor. 1. act. and pass. of
βαστάζω. |
| 5. perf. pass. of πιέζω. | 6. perf. pass. of στηρίζω. |

3. Mention some futures in the fourth conjugation which end in σω.

4. When do verbs in άω make the future in άσω? when in ήσω? Mention some verbs in άω which have the future in άσω; and the two in αίω or άω which make the future in αύσω.

5. Mention some verbs in έω with futures in έσω; and give the perfect and first aorist passive of αίρέω, γαμέω, κορέω, ποθέω, σβέω.

6. What is the future of : —

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. φθίνω. | 2. θέω. | 3. χέω. | 4. άρόω. |
| 5. δμνυμι. | 6. πλέω. | 7. ρέω. | 8. πλάσσω. |

And the first aorist of : —

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. χέω. | 2. έλκύω. | 3. μύω. | 4. λύω. |
|---------|-----------|---------|---------|

Mark the quantities of the three last.

7. What verbs take η for the *syllabic* augment? Mention some verbs which take ει for the *temporal* augment. What is the imperfect of όρτάζω? and the pluperfect of ξοικα, ξολπα, and ξοργα?

8. What is noticeable in the augmenting or non-augmenting of : —

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. οίνόω. | 2. άγνυμι. | 3. άνδάνω. |
|-----------|------------|------------|

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 4. εὔχομαι. | 5. οἰκουρέω. | 6. ἀνοίγω. |
| 7. ὠθέω. | 8. ἀλίσκομαι. | 9. εἰκάζω. |
| 10. ἀναλῶ. | 11. οἰνοχοέω. | 12. ὁράω. |

LXII. VERBS. §§ 54. to 57.

1. What is the rule for the position of the augment, and for the elision of prepositions, in composition? What changes take place in words compounded with ἀμφί, πρό, ἐν, and σύν? Write down the historic tenses of περιβάλλω, ἀμφιέννυμι, προάγω, προδίδωμι, ἐμβάλλω, συλλέγω, and συζητέω.
2. Mention some verbs in which the preposition itself is augmented. Why do not such verbs follow the general rule? Give *all* the forms of the imperfect of καθεύδω, κάθηναι, and καθέζομαι.
3. Mention some verbs that take a *double* augment. What are the various forms of the imperfect of διακονέω and διαιτάω?
4. State the rule for the augmenting of verbs compounded with δυσ and εὖ.
5. Some contend that the fourth or *liquid* conjugation forms its future with σ, as well as the others. How do they form the future of σπείρω? Give the contracted futures of σκεδάζω, ἐλαύνω, and τελέω. What is noticeable in the inflexion of νομιῶ? Explain ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, πίομαι, and κατεάξω. What are the chief tenses of the verbs from which they come?

6. What is the future of μάχομαι and καθέξομαι? and the double form of the future middle of κλαίω, νέω, πλέω, πνέω, and παίζω?
7. Give some instances of active verbs:— 1. With a middle future only; and 2. With both active and middle futures used promiscuously.
8. What is the rule for the penultima of the first aorist in the fourth conjugation? Mention some verbs in αίνω which make ανα in the first aorist. Give the cognate tenses of first aorist active, middle, and passive of αἴρω, στέλλω, καθαίρω, μαιίνω, χέω, and φέρω.

LXIII. VERBS. §§ 58. to 61.

1. When does the perfect take an augment instead of reduplication?
2. What is the perfect active and passive of:—
 1. βρέχω. 2. τείνω. 3. ἐσθίω. 4. φέρω.
 5. λέγω. 6. πέμπω. 7. τρέπω. 8. τρέφω.

The perfect active of δαίδω? and the first aorist passive of ἐσθίω, φέρω, τρέπω, and τρέφω?

3. What is the perfect active of:—

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. φθείρω. | 2. κτείνω. | 3. φαίνω. |
| 4. μολύνω. | 5. πλύνω. | 6. μένω. |
| 7. νέμω. | 8. τρέχω. | 9. ῥίπτω. |
| 10. γνωρίζω. | 11. ἀμείβω. | 12. σκάπτω. |

4. What is the perfect of : —

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. κτάομαι. | 2. μνάομαι. | 3. πίπτω. |
| 4. μνηστεύω. | 5. λέγω. | 6. λαμβάνω. |
| 7. λαγχάνω. | 8. φημί. | 9. φέρω. |

5. Give the reduplicated perfects of : —

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. ἀγγέλλω. | 2. ἐγείρω. | 3. ἐσθίω. | 4. ἐλαύνω. |
| 5. ὀρύσσω. | 6. ἐρείδω. | 7. ὄλλυμι. | 8. ὀμνυμι. |

6. What is the pluperfect of : —

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. ῥίπτω. | 2. ὀρύττω. | 3. στρέφω. | 4. τρέφω. |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|

7. What is the perfect passive of : —

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. στρέφω. | 2. τρέφω. | 3. πυνθάνομαι. |
| 4. φαίνω. | 5. μιάινω. | 6. περαίνω. |
| 7. ραίνω. | 8. ξηραίνω. | 9. αἰσχύνω. |
| 10. τραχύνω. | 11. γινώσκω. | 12. ραίω. |

8. What is the first aorist passive of : —

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. κλείω. | 2. κρούω. | 3. λύω. | 4. αἰνέω. |
| 5. ἄρώω. | 6. δέω. | 7. ἐλαύνω. | 8. θύω. |
| 9. σεύω. | 10. χέω. | 11. τρέφω. | 12. φέρω. |

LXIV. VERBS. §§ 61. to 72.

1. Give the cognate tenses of : —

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. ἦμαι. | 2. κάθημαι. | 3. κείμει. |
|----------|-------------|------------|

2. What is the first aorist passive of : —

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. μνάω. | 2. πνέω. | 3. ῥωννύω |
| 4. χράομαι. | 5. παύω. | 6. σώζω. |
| 7. εὐρίσκω. | 8. τίθημι. | 9. ἔχω. |
| 10. ὀμνυμι. | 11. θύω. | 12. ἵημι. |

3. What is the second aorist, active or passive, of : —

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. δέρω. | 2. σπείρω. | 3. ἄγω. | 4. *ἄρω. |
|----------|------------|---------|----------|

And give the cognate tenses of each.

4. What is the perfect middle of : —

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. φαίνω. | 2. μέλω. | 3. λείπω. |
| 4. σπείρω. | 5. δέркоμαι. | 6. λαγχάνω. |
| 7. πάσχω. | 8. φθείρω. | 9. κτείνω. |
| 10. στέργω. | 11. στέλλω. | 12. τρέπω. |

5. What are the anomalous or reduplicated perfects middle of : —

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. *ἔλπομαι. | 2. ῥέζω. | 3. *ἔθω. |
| 4. *εἶκω. | 5. ἐγείρω. | 6. *ἀνέθω. |
| 7. *ῥήγω. | 8. ἔχω. | 9. ὅζω. |
| 10. οἴχομαι. | 11. ὀλλυμι. | 12. ὀπτομαι. |

6. What are the μι forms from : —

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. *ἄγω. | 2. *ὄρω. | 3. *ῥόω. | 4. *χρόω. |
| 5. *δαίω. | 6. *ἔω. | 7. *στορέω. | 8. *ὀλω. |
| 9. *οἴγω. | 10. *πετάω. | 11. *σβέω. | 12. *πλέω. |

7. What are the cognate tenses of the second aorist of *σβέννυμι*?
8. *τίθησθα* = *τίθης*. Give similar instances in Attic. Account for the formation of *οἶσθα*.

LXV. VERBS. §§ 72. to 93.

1. Go through the persons of *ἔθην*, *ἔδων*, *ἀφῆν* (plural only), and *ἀφείμην*.
2. In what verbs is *θι* of the second pers. imperat. pres. found?
3. Go through the persons of *στήθι*, *βῆθι*, *ἀπόστᾶ*, *πρόβᾶ*.
4. Account for the forms *τιθοίμην*, *προοίμην*, *πηγνύμην*; and state what is noticeable in the inflexion of *δίζημαι* and *ἄημαι*.

5. Give the cognate tenses of: —

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. ἐγήρᾱν. | 2. ἐπτάμην. | 3. ἐβίων. |
| 4. τέτλαα. | 5. ἔδρᾱν. | 6. ἔδυν. |
| 7. ἔφυν. | 8. βέβαα. | 9. ἔκτᾱν. |
| 10. ἔφθην. | 11. ἐφθίμην. | 12. τέθναα. |

6. Parse: —

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. ἄνωχθι. | 2. κέκραχθι. | 3. δεῦτε. | 4. ἑστᾶσι. |
|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|

And decline the singular of *ἑστηκώς* and *ἑστώς*.

7. Parse: —

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. ἤλιτον. | 2. ἤπαφον. | 3. ἤχθόμην. |
|------------|------------|-------------|

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4. ἔδαρθον. | 5. ἐπηυρόμην. | 6. ἠρόμην. |
| 7. ἔκικχον. | 8. ἔλακον. | 9. ὠφλον. |
| 10. ἐῤῥύην. | 11. ἐχάρην. | 12. ὠλισθον. |

And give the futures formed from them.

8. Give the four chief tenses (where existing) of : —

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ἀμπισχνέομαι. | 2. ἀνδάνω. | 3. ἀραρίσκω. |
| 4. ἀρέσκω. | 5. βιβρώσκω. | 6. βλώσκω. |
| 7. γηράσκω. | 8. διδράσκω. | 9. δοκέω. |
| 10. δύνω. | 11. εὕρισκω. | 12. θυγγάνω. |

Explain the connexion between βλώσκω and ἔμολον.

LXVI. VERBS. §§ 93. 94. ETC.

1. Give the four chief tenses (where existing) of : —

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. θνήσκω. | 2. θρώσκω. | 3. ἱνέομαι. |
| 4. κάμνω. | 5. κλαίω. | 6. κυνέω. |
| 7. λάσκω. | 8. μιμνήσκω. | 9. ὄζω. |
| 10. οἶομαι. | 11. οἴχομαι. | 12. ὀλλυμι. |

2. Also of : —

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. ὀφείλω. | 2. ὀφλισκάνω. | 3. πέτομαι. |
| 4. πιπράσκω. | 5. ῥέω. | 6. τέμνω. |
| 7. τιτρώσκω. | 8. φθίνω. | 9. χαίρω. |
| 10. χανδάνω. | 11. ὑπισχνέομαι. | 12. ὠθέω. |

3. What verbs become intransitive in the perfect, pluperfect, and second aorist ?

4. What change of signification takes place in *βαίνω*, and in what tenses?

5. Give the exact English of: —

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. σβεςει. | 2. δεδουκέναι. |
| 3. ἔφυσ. | 4. ἔφυσας. |
| 5. ἔβησαν aor. 1. | 6. ἔβησαν aor. 2. |
| 7. ἔστησαν aor. 1. | 8. ἔστησαν aor. 2. |
| 9. ἤκομεν. | 10. οἴχασθον. |
| 11. οἶσθα. | 12. ἐοίκασι. |

6. Parse the following verbs from the *Index*: —

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. ἀγίγερκα. | 2. ἀγήροχα. | 3. ἀῆναι. |
| 4. ἡνέθην. | 5. ἀκήκοα. | 6. ἀλείς. |
| 7. ἀλήλεκα. | 8. ἀλήλιφα. | 9. ἀλόλην. |
| 10. ἀμφέξομαι. | 11. ἀδήσω. | 12. ἀνέπαλτο. |
| 7. 1. ἀνέφξα. | 2. ἀνήνοθα. | 3. ἄνωχθι |
| 4. ἀπηνυράμην. | 5. ἀπόσταῖ. | 6. ἄρᾱρα. |
| 7. ἀρήροκα. | 8. ἄσομαι. | 9. ἀφείμεν. |
| 10. βαδιούμαι. | 11. βέβαμεν. | 12. βιῶην. |
| 8. 1. βῶ. | 2. γέγαμεν. | 3. γηράς. |
| 4. γνολίην. | 5. ἔδραθον. | 6. δέδασμαι. |
| 7. δέδιθι. | 8. δέον. | 9. ἔδρακον. |
| 10. δεήσει. | 11. διήτησα. | 12. δρᾶθι. |

LXVII. VERBS. INDEX.

Parse and give the English of the following : —

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 1. δρῶ (2). | 2. δῦθι. | 3. δύναι. |
| 4. δύναι. | 5. δῶην. | 6. ξᾶγα. |
| 7. ξᾶδον. | 8. ἐᾶ'λην. | 9. ἐγγήγερκα. |
| 10. ἐγρήγορα. | 11. ἐδάρην. | 12. ἐδέθην. |
| 2. 13. ἐδήδεσμαι. | 14. ἐζόμην. | 15. εἰδῶ. |
| 16. ἔθην. | 17. ἐίκτην. | 18. εἶμαι. |
| 19. εἶσα. | 20. εἶων. | 21. ἐλούμαι. |
| 22. ἔκτακα. | 23. ἐνήνοχα. | 24. ἐξήραμμαι. |
| 3. 25. ἐπηυρόμην. | 26. ἐπλᾶ'γην. | 27. ἐπόθην. |
| 28. ἐπρᾶ'θην. | 29. ἔπτην. | 30. ἐρήρεια. |
| 31. ἐρῥᾶ'γην. | 32. ἐρῥύην. | 33. ἔσβην. |
| 34. ἔσταθι. | 35. ἐτύθην. | 36. ἐφθάμην. |
| 4. 37. ἐφθίμην. | 38. ἔχεα. | 39. ἐώκειν. |
| 40. ἡγρόμην. | 41. ἡδησθα. | 42. ἡεισθα. |
| 43. ἡϊκτο. | 44. ἡμαι. | 45. ἡμελλον. |
| 46. ἡμφίεσα. | 47. ἡνειχόμην. | 48. ἡραρον. |

Give the cognate tenses of those in the last column.

LXVIII. VERBS. INDEX.

Parse and give the English of the following : —

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. 1. ἦσαν (2). | 2. ἦτω. | 3. ἦφιεν. |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 4. θοροῦμαι. | 5. θύψω. | 6. ἕιν. |
| 7. ἴτω. | 8. ἴσᾱσι. | 9. ἴσθι (2). |
| 10. καθεδοῦμαι. | 11. κάθου. | 12. κέκλοφα. |
| 2. 13. κεκλήμην. | 14. κέκραχθι. | 15. κτᾶσθαι. |
| 16. κτάσθαι. | 17. κτῶ. | 18. λέλᾱκα. |
| 19. μέμβλωκα. | 20. μεμνώμην. | 21. ὁδωδα. |
| 22. ὀφλῶν. | 23. πέπταται. | 24. πῖθι. |
| 3. 25. πλήμενος. | 26. πλήσο. | 27. πρόβα. |
| 28. προοίμην. | 29. πτάσθαι. | 30. ῥνήσομαι. |
| 31. σκεδῶ. | 32. σπείσω. | 33. σχές. |
| 34. τεθνήξω. | 35. τέθορα. | 36. τέθυμμαι. |
| 4. 37. τελεῖ. | 38. τεταρπόμην. | 39. τέταφα. |
| 40. τέτλαθι. | 41. φθίμην. | 42. φύην. |
| 43. χείσομαι. | 44. χρῆς. | 45. χρῆν. |
| 46. ὠήθην. | 47. ὠλόμην. | 48. ὠψαι. |

Go through the persons of Nos. 37. to 48.

END OF DIVISION II.

DIVISION III.



LXIX.

DIALECTS. § 4.

1. What are the four chief dialects of Greek? What is meant by the Epic dialect?
2. What is meant, in parsing Homer, by saying that such and such forms are Ionic or Doric?
3. What are the elements of the κοινή διάλεκτος? How and when did it arise?
4. What is the πλατειασμός of the Doric? What is its favourite letter?
5. Which dialect most resembles the Latin?
6. What is the favourite letter of the Ionic? What are its leading characteristics: — 1. As to contractions; 2. Hiatus; 3. Breathings?
7. Mention some of the chief authors in each dialect.
8. Explain the term Ἑλληνισταί.

LXX.

IONIC DIALECT. §§ 12. to 38.

1. What was the invariable termination of the dative plural, in the old language of Greece? Are there any traces of this in other dialects besides the Ionic?
2. Decline *ναῦς* Ionically.
3. What changes take place in the second and third declensions in Ionic?
4. What Ionic variations occur in: —

1. <i>γραῦς.</i>	2. <i>Θέτις.</i>	3. <i>δόρυ.</i>	4. <i>οὔς.</i>
5. <i>ὀδούς.</i>	6. <i>πόλις.</i>	7. <i>βασιλεύς.</i>	8. <i>κέρας.</i>
5. Decline *ὄξυς* Ionically.
6. What is the Herodotean inflexion of *πολύς*? Compare with it the Homeric, and show that the Attic borrows from both.
7. Write down the Ionic varieties of inflexion in: —

1. <i>ἐγώ.</i>	2. <i>σύ.</i>	3. <i>οὔ.</i>	4. <i>ἡμεῖς.</i>
5. <i>σφεῖς.</i>	6. <i>τις.</i>	7. <i>ὅστις.</i>	8. <i>ἑαυτοῦ.</i>
8. What is the Attic form of: —

1. <i>γένεος.</i>	2. <i>Μεγαρέας.</i>	3. <i>τῶντό.</i>
4. <i>πολιητέων.</i>	5. <i>στασιώτησι.</i>	6. <i>ότεων.</i>
7. <i>ἄστεος.</i>	8. <i>νηενίης.</i>	9. <i>ἔδωκέ οἱ.</i>
10. <i>κρειῶν ἔμπλεοι.</i>	11. <i>ἀπ' ἡμέων.</i>	12. <i>ῥῶνμα.</i>

LXXI. IONIC DIALECT. VERBS. §§ 42. to 44. 53.

1. What is the Ionic termination of the pluperfect active?
2. What Ionic changes take place in the inflexion of *ἐτυπτόμην, ἐτυψάμην, φιλέομαι, τυπτοίμην, and κεῖμαι*?
3. What is the Ionic third plural of *τέτυμμαι, λέλεγμαι, πέπεισμαι, ἔσκεύασμαι, τέθειμαι, and κεκόσμημαι*? Is this form restricted to the Ionic? What similar change takes place in the Tragedians in the optative?
4. Give the Ionic changes in the inflexion of the present indicative of *χράομαι*, the present optative and imperfect indicative of *ἔρωτάω*, and imperfect indicative of *όράω*.
5. How does the Attic inflexion of dissyllables in *εω* resemble the Ionic? Write down the entire present indicative and subjunctive active of *πλέω* in Attic, and the imperative middle of *φοβέω* in Ionic.
6. From what is *εὔσι* contracted in Ionic?
7. Give instances of the *final augment* in *σκον, σκες, σκε*, instead of the *initial augment*; and state what is the meaning of the termination. What is the middle form?
8. Herodotus generally omits the *temporal augment* in verbs in which the first syllable is already long by position or otherwise. Prove this by examples.

Mention some words in which he omits the temporal augment, even when the vowel is short. Does he ever omit the syllabic augment? If so, when? What changes does he make in the ordinary form of the pluperfect? What is the Attic imperfect of *χρῆ* and *ἔζομαι*?

LXXII. IONIC DIALECT. VERBS. §§ 44. 47. 53.
58. 59. 72. 73.

1. Mention any irregularities that take place in the inflexion of *ῥιγῶ* and *ἰδρῶ*, and in the augment of *ἀνοίγω*.
2. How does the Ionic future differ from the Attic in:—

1. <i>δέω</i> .	2. <i>αἰνέω</i> .	3. <i>γαμέω</i> .
4. <i>σκεδάζω</i> .	5. <i>τελέω</i> .	
3. What is the Ionic form of *τρέπω*, and of the aor. 1. pass. of *στρέφω*?
4. What is the Ionic perfect of *κτάομαι* and *αἰρέω*?
5. In what instances does the Ionic inflect *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι* like contracted verbs?
6. Give the Ionic forms of:— 1. *ἐτίθην*. 2. *ἵην*. 3. *ῆν*. and write down:— 1. *ἐτίθην*. 2. *ἔδιδων*. 3. *ἔστην*. 4. *ἔδων*. 5. *ῆν*, with the *final* or Ionic augment.
7. What resolutions of diphthongs occur in the Ionic inflexion of verbs in *μι*?

8. Go through the present tense indicative of *ἐπίσταμαι* and *δύναμαι*, marking the Ionic varieties.

LXXIII. IONIC DIALECT. VERBS. §§ 73. 80. 82.
93. CAP. III. 3.

1. What is the Ionic form of : —

1. τίθενται.	2. ἐδείκνυντο.	3. ἴστανται.
4. ἴσταντο.	5. προσθεῖτο.	6. ἦσαν.
7. ἔστωσαν.	8. ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν.	9. ἦα.

2. Give the entire present and imperfect indicative of *ὁράω*, with the Ionic changes. What is the first person plural of *οἶδα* in Ionic?

3. What is the Ionic form of : —

1. ἦνδανον.	2. ἄρᾱρα.	3. ἐλήλαμαι.
4. ἠλάθην.	5. ἔρομαι.	6. ἐρήσομαι.
7. λήξομαι.	8. τέμνω.	9. τίνω.

4. What Ionic changes take place in *λαμβάνω* and its derivatives?

5. Give the Ionic forms of : —

1. δέχομαι.	2. πλανῶνται.	3. ἐστία.
4. δειξω.	5. λιβαν.	6. λαγώς.
7. μεσημβρία.	8. μούσαις.	9. θαῦμα.

6. Mention any transpositions of aspirates that occur in Ionic.

7. Give the Ionic forms of: —

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. πλέονες. | 2. ἐνόησα. | 3. ἐβοήθει. |
| 4. ἐπιτηδεῖα. | 5. ἱερός. | 6. ἡγοῦ. |
| 7. φιλή (midd.). | 8. ἐννευόκα. | 9. οὖν. |

Is ἱρὸς restricted to Ionic?

8. Account for the omission of the augment in the following words from Herodotus, giving the Attic forms of them: —

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. αἴτεε. | 2. ἐσώθησαν. | 3. ὑπόπτειον. |
| 4. κλαίεσκε. | 5. ἐξαιρέτο. | 6. οἰκημέναι. |
| 7. κεκοσμέατο. | 8. ἀρτέαται. | 9. ἐργασμέναι. |
| 10. ἔα. | 11. ἀντάπτουντο. | 12. αὐτομόλησε. |

LXXIV. IONIC DIALECT.

1. In the following words Herodotus omits the temporal augment almost invariably:— 1. ἄγε. 2. ἀγίνεον. 3. ἴδον. 4. ἀμείβετο. 5. ὄρεον. 6. ἐράσθη. 7. παρέχοντο. 8. κατόνοντο. 9. ὄρυσσον. To what rule are these exceptions? Give the Attic forms.

2. To what rule are the following exceptions: —

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ἀποκληῖσθη. | 2. δαίνυντο. | 3. φαίνοντο. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|

3. Note the following instances of *tnesis*: —

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. ἀπ' ὧν ἔδοντο. | 2. κατ' ὧν κόψας. |
| 3. κατὰ μὲν φαγέειν τὰς νεύρους, κατὰ δὲ τὰ τόξα. | |
| 4. ἀπὸ μὲν σεωντὸν ὤλεσας, ἀπὸ δὲ ὤλεσας τὸν Κύρον. | |

5. ἀνά τε ἔδραμε τῶν τις πολιητέων.

6. κατὰ μὲν ἔκτεινε τὸν Μιτροβατέα, κατὰ δὲ τὸν παῖδα.

Put these sentences into Attic.

4. Translate and put into Attic: —

Ἐπειρήθη δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ κατοικημένους ἐξαίρειν ὧδε. ἱκρία ἐπὶ σταυρῶν ὑψηλῶν ἐξευγμένα ἐν μέσῃ ἔστηκε τῇ λίμνῃ, ἔσοδον ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου στεεινὴν ἔχοντα μὴ γεφύρῃ. τοὺς δὲ σταυροὺς τοὺς ὑπεστεῶτας τοῖσι ἱκρίοισι τὸ μὲν κου ἀρχαῖον ἔστησαν κοινῇ πάντες οἱ πολιῆται· μετὰ δὲ νόμῳ χρεώμενοι ἰστᾶσι τοιῶδε. κομίζοντες ἐξ οὖρεος, τῷ οὖνομά ἐστι Ὀρβηλος, κατὰ γυναῖκα ἐκάστην ὁ γαμέων τρεῖς σταυροὺς ὑπίστησι· ἄγεται δὲ ἕκαστος συχνὰς γυναῖκας. οἰκεῦσι δὲ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον· κρατέων ἕκαστος ἐπὶ τῶν ἱκρίων καλύβης τε ἐν ἧ διαιτᾶται, καὶ θύρης καταπακτῆς διὰ τῶν ἱκρίων κάτω φερούσης εἰς τὴν λίμνην· τῶν δὲ ἰχθύων πληθὺς ἐστι τοσοῦτον, ὥστε ὅταν τὴν θύρην τὴν καταπακτὴν ἀνακλίνει, κατίει σχολίνῳ σπυρίδα κεινὴν εἰς τὴν λίμνην, καὶ οὐ πολλόν τινα χρόνον ἐπισχῶν, ἀνασπᾷ πληρέα ἰχθύων.

LXXV. IONIC DIALECT.

1. Put into Ionic: —

Πρὸς δὲ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, καὶ τόδε ἐς θυμὸν βαλοῦ, ὥς τοῖς μὲν χρηστοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων κακοὶ δοῦλοι φιλοῦσι γίνεσθαι, τοῖς δὲ κακοῖς χρηστοί. σοὶ δὲ ὄντι ἀρίστῳ ἀνδρῶν πάντων, κακοὶ ἰδοῦλοί εἰσιν, ὧν ὄφελός ἐστιν οὐδέν.

2. Also the following : —

ἰζόμενοι δὲ ἐν τῷ Ἴσθμῳ, καὶ συγχώσαντες τὴν Σκιρωνίδα ὁδὸν, μετὰ τοῦτο, ὡς αὐτῶν ἐδοξε βουλευόμενοι, ὠκοδόμουν διὰ τοῦ Ἴσθμοῦ τεῖχος. ἅτε δὲ οὐσῶν μυριάδων πολλῶν, καὶ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐργαζομένου, ἦνετο τὸ ἔργον. οἱ δὲ βοηθήσαντες ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν πανδημεῖ, οἷδε ἦσαν Ἑλλήνων· τοῖς δὲ ἄλλοις Πελοποννησίοις ἔμελεν οὐδέν. Ὀλύμπια δὲ καὶ Κάρνεια παρῳχῶκει ἤδη.

3. Put into Attic, and accent the following : —

ἡ δὲ ἡτρικὴ κατὰ ταδε σφί δεδασται· μῆς νουσου ἕκαστος ἡτρος ἐστι, καὶ οὐ πλεονων· πάντα δ' ἡτρων ἐστι πλεα· οἱ μὲν γὰρ οφθαλμων ἡτροὶ καταστεασι· οἱ δὲ κεφαλῆς· οἱ δὲ οδοντων· οἱ δὲ των κατὰ νηδυν, οἱ δὲ των αφανεων νουσων.

4. Put into Attic, and translate the following : —

Ἐνδεδύκασι δὲ κιθῶνας λινέους, περὶ τὰ σκέλεα θύσανωτοῦς, τοὺς καλέουσι καλασίρις· ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις εἰρίνεα εἵματα λευκὰ ἐπαναβληδὸν φορέουσι· οὐ μέντοι ἔς γε τὰ ἱερὰ ἐσφέρεται εἰρίνεα, οὐδὲ συγκαταθάπτεται σφί· οὐ γὰρ ὅσιον. ὁμολογεῖουσι δὲ ταῦτα τοῖσι Ὀρφικοῖσι καλεομένοις καὶ Πυθαγορείοις.

LXXVI. IONIC DIALECT. HERODOTUS, I. 1. to 20.

1. Put into Attic the Introduction which precedes chapter 1.

2. Give the Attic forms of the Ionic in chapter 1., omitting those which are common to the two dialects.

3. Parse, and give the Attic forms of: —

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. πλώσαντας. | 2. οἰκκειῦνται. | 3. ἀπικέατο. |
| 4. ἀπίκατο. | 5. διήνεικαν. | 6. μετίετο. |
| 7. πλεῦνας. | 8. οὐδαμοί. | 9. κεινῆσι. |

4. Give the Ionic forms of: —

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. μεσημβρίας. | 2. ἔξεισι. | 3. ὦν ἴσμεν. |
| 4. ἀφ' οὐτινος. | 5. ἀναβοήσας. | 6. ἐντεῦθεν. |
| 7. ἐφ' ἑδρας. | 8. κεχωρισμένοι εἰσὶ. | 9. οἶστίσι. |

HERODOTUS, I. 24.

5. Put into the *oratio recta* chap. 24., from τοῦτον τὸν Ἀρίονα down to ἐλεγχομένους ἀρνεέσθαι, altering the Ionic forms into Attic.

LXXVII.

DORIC DIALECT. §§ 13. 16. 18. 20. 30.
37. 38. 42. 43. 44. 47.

1. What is sometimes used for οἱ and αἱ?
2. Decline δεσπότης, τιμὴ, and ναῦς Dorically, and state what Doric case of ναῦς is used in Tragedy.
3. What are the Doric variations in the substantive λόγος, and the adjective τιμήεις?

4. What are the Doric variations in the singular of ἐγὼ, σὺ, and οὖ? Give the Doric forms of ἡμεῖς, ἡμᾶς, σφῖν, and σφέ?

5. What is the *possessive* of the third person in Doric?

6. What are the Doric forms of:—

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. τύπτομεν. | 2. ἤλθομεν. | 3. τύπτουσι. |
| 4. ῥδῆκασι. | 5. περιπνέουσι. | 6. ναίουσι. |
| 7. συρίζεις. | 8. διδάσκει. | 9. πέπονθας. |
| 10. ὄπωπε. | 11. ἐτετύφειν. | 12. τύπτῃς. |

7. What is the Attic form of:—

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. τύπτῃτι. | 2. τύπτειν. | 3. ἀρμόσεν. |
| 4. χαιρῇν. | 5. λαβῇν. | 6. λάβεν. |
| 7. τύπτουσα. | 8. τύψαισα. | 9. ποτιδεῖν. |

8. Parse:—

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. φανήμεναι. | 2. μεθύσθην. | 3. τιμῆτε. |
| 4. ὀρήν. | 5. ποιέεν. | 6. φιλήν. |
| 7. ἐγέλαξα. | 8. συρίσδεν. | 9. γελεῦσα. |

LXXVIII. DORIC DIALECT. §§ 53. 55. 56. 72. 79. 80. 82. 93. and Cap. III.

1. Give instances in Doric of the *final* augment.
2. Give the Doric inflexion of the futures τύψω and φεύξομαι.

3. What is the Doric form of : —

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. ἐστρέφην. | 2. ἴστησι. | 3. τίθησι. | 4. ἰσῑάσι. |
| 5. τιθεῖσι. | 6. εἵκα. | 7. εἰμί. | 8. εἶ. |
| 9. ἐστί. | 10. ἐσμέν. | 11. εἰσί. | 12. ἦμεν. |

4. Parse, and give the Attic forms of : —

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ἦμεναι. | 2. εἰῶσα. | 3. ἐσεῖται. |
| 4. εὖσαι. | 5. ἦνθες. | 6. βασεύμαι. |
| 7. ἱλάθι. | 8. λαψούμαι. | 9. λακείς. |
| 10. μαθεύμαι. | 11. φθαξῶ. | 12. μελίσδεν |

5. Give the Doric forms of : —

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. φήμη. | 2. φασί. | 3. φιλοῦσι. |
| 4. ἔγωγε. | 5. τῶν μουσῶν. | 6. βουλάς. |
| 7. ἐκεῖνος. | 8. τοῦ λόγου. | 9. τὰς τιμάς. |
| 10. ποτέ. | 11. βέλτιστος. | 12. ξένος. |

6. Put the following into Attic : —

Ἄλλ' ὅκα μὲν τήνον ποτιδέρεται ἄνδρα γελεύσα,
 ἄλλοκα δ' αὖ ποτὶ τὸν ῥιπτεῖ νόον· οἱ δ' ὑπ' ἔρωτος
 δηθὰ κυλοιδιόωντες ἐτώσια μοχθίζοντι.
 ὦδέ οἱ ὠδήκанти κατ' αὐχένα πάντοθεν ἴνες,
 καὶ πολίῳ περ εἰόντι· τὸ δὲ σθένος ἄξιον ἄβας.
 τυτθὸν δ' ὅσσον ἄπωθεν ἀλιτρυτοῖο γέροντος
 πυρναῖαις σταφυλαῖσι καλὸν βέβριθεν ἀλωά·
 τὰν ὀλίγος τις κῶρος ἐπ' αἵμασταῖσι φυλάσσει
 ἦμενος· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν δὺ ἀλώπεκες, ἃ μὲν ἀν' ὄρχως
 φοιτῇ σινομένα τὰν τρώξιμον, ἃ δ' ἐπὶ πῆραν
 πάντα δόλον τεύχοισα, τὸ παιδίον οὐ πρὶν ἀνήσειν
 φατὶ, πρὶν ἢ ἀκράτιστον ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι καθίξῃ.

THEOCRITUS, *Idyll.* α'. 36, &c.

7. What Doric forms are allowed in the choruses of Tragedy?

LXXIX. DORIC DIALECT.

1. Translate Theocritus, *Idyll.* ια'. 19. to 29. : —

ὦ λευκὰ Γαλάτεια, τί τὸν φιλέοντ' ἀποβάλλῃ;
 λευκοτέρα πακτᾶς ποτιδεῖν, ἀπαλωτέρα ἀρνός,
 μόσχῳ γαυροτέρα, φιαρωτέρα ὄμφακος ὠμᾶς·
 φοιτῆς δ' αὖθ' οὕτως, ὅκκα γλυκὺς ὕπνυς ἔχῃ με,
 οἴχῃ δ' εὐθύς ἰοῖς, ὅκκα γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἀνῇ με.
 φεύγεις δ' ὥσπερ οἷς πολὺν λύκον ἀθρήσασα.
 ἡράσθην μὲν ἔγωγα τεοῦς, κόρα, ἡνίκα πρᾶτον
 ἦνθες ἐμᾶ σὺν ματρὶ, θέλοισ' ὑακίνθινα φύλλα
 ἐξ ὄρεος δρέψασθαι· ἐγὼ δ' ὁδὸν ἀγεμόνευον.
 παύσασθαι δ' ἐσιδὼν τυ καὶ ὕστερον οὐδέ τί πω νῦν
 ἐκ τήνῳ δύναμαι· τὴν δ' οὐ μέλει, οὐ μὰ Δί' οὐδέν.

2. And lines 42. to 53. : —

Ἄλλ' ἀφίκευ τὸ ποτ' ἄμμε, καὶ ἔξεις οὐδὲν ἔλασσον·
 τὰν γλαυκὰν δὲ θάλασσαν ἔα ποτὶ χέρσον ἐρεχθῆν.
 ἄδιον ἐν τῶντρῳ παρ' ἐμὶν τὰν νύκτα διαξείς·
 ἔντι δάφναι τηνεί, ἔντι ῥαδιναὶ κυπάρισσοι,
 ἔντι μέλας κισσὸς, ἔντ' ἄμπελος ἅ γλυκύκαρπος·
 ἔντι ψυχρὸν ὕδωρ, τό μοι ἅ πολυδένδρεος Αἴτνα
 λευκᾶς ἐκ χιόνος, ποτὸν ἀμβρόσιον, προΐητι.
 τίς κεν τῶνδε θάλασσαν ἔχειν ἢ κύμαθ' ἔλοιτο;
 αἱ δέ τοι αὐτὸς ἐγὼν δοκέω λασιώτερος ἤμεν,
 ἔντι δρυὸς ξύλα μοι, καὶ ὑπὸ σποδῷ ἀκάματον πῦρ,

καιόμενος δ' ὑπὸ τεύς καὶ τὰν ψυχὰν ἀνεχοίμαν,
καὶ τὸν ἔν' ὀφθαλμόν, τῷ μοι γλυκερώτερον οὐδέν.

3. Write out the second portion in Attic Greek.

LXXX. DORIC DIALECT.

1. Put the following lines into Doric Hexameters: —

Δήμητερ πολύκαρπε, πολύσταχυ, τὸ λήϊον τοῦτο
εἶη τε εὖεργον καὶ ὅτι μάλιστα κάρπιμον. σφύγγετε
τὰ δράγματα, ἀμαλλοδέται, μή τις παριῶν εἴπη,
σύκινοι ἄνδρες, καὶ οὗτος ὁ μισθὸς ἀπώλετο. βλε-
πέτω ὑμῖν ἡ τομὴ τῆς κόρθυος ἐς βορέαν ἄνεμον ἢ
ζέφυρον· οὕτω πιαίνεται ὁ στάχυς. ταῦτα χρῆ ἄν-
δρας ἐν ἡλίῳ μοχθοῦντας ἄδειν· τὸν δὲ σὺν λιμηρὸν
ἔρωτα, βούκαιε, τῇ μητρὶ πρέπει κατ' εὐνήν ὀρθρευ-
οῦση μυθίζειν.

2. Translate the passage.

3. Put into Attic: —

Ἄρχετε βωκολικᾶς, Μῶσαι φίλαι, ἄρχετ' αἰοιδᾶς.
ἦνθέ γε μὰν ἀδεῖα καὶ ἡ κύπρις γελάοισα,
λάθρια μὲν γελάοισα, βαρὺν δ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἔχοισα,
κῆπε, τὴν Δῆν τὸν ἔρωτα κατεύχεο, Δάφνι, λυγιξέειν·
ἄρ' οὐκ αὐτὸς Ἐρωτος ὑπ' ἀργαλέῳ ἐλυγίχθης;

4. Accent and translate the following: —

Φραζέο μευ τον ερωθ' ὅθεν ίκετο, ποτνα Σελανα.

ἦδη δ' εὔσα μέσαν κατ' αμαξίτον, ἃ τα Λυκῶνος
 εἶδον Δελφιν ὁμοῦ τε καὶ Εὐδαμῖππον ἰοντας.
 τοῖς δ' ἡς ξανθότερα μὲν ἐλιγχρῦσοιο γενείας,
 στήθεα δὲ στιλβοντα πολὺ πλεον ἢ τυ Σέλανα,
 ὥς ἀπο γυμνασίου καλὸν πονοῦν ἀρτί λιποντῶν.

5. Put into Attic, and translate the following: —

Πᾶσα μὲν ἐψύχθην χιόνος πλέον, ἐκ δὲ μετώπῳ
 ἰδρῶς μὲν κοχύδεσκειν ἴσον νοτίαισιν ἑέρσαις
 οὐδέ τι φωνᾶσαι δυνάμαν, οὐδ' ὅσσον ἐν ὕπνῳ
 κνυζεῦνται φωνεῦντα φίλαν ποτὶ ματέρα τέκνα ·
 ἀλλ' ἐπάγην δαγῦδι καλὸν χρόα πάντοθεν ἴσα.

6. Mention any peculiarities that exist in Doric scansion.

LXXXI. DORIC DIALECT. PINDAR.

1. Put into Attic, and translate, *Olympia*, I. 1 to 17: —

Ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ · ὁ δὲ | χρυσὸς αἰθόμενον πῦρ | ἄτε
 διαπρέπει νυκτὶ | μεγάνορος ἔξοχα πλούτου · | εἰ δ' ἄεθλα
 γαρούεν | ἔλδαι, φίλον ἦτορ, | μηκέθ' αἰλίου σκόπει | ἄλλο
 θαλπνότερον | ἐν ἀμέρᾳ φαεινὸν ἄστρον | ἐρήμας δι'
 αἰθέρος · | μηδ' Ὀλυμπίας ἀγῶνα | φέρτερον αὐδάσομεν · |
 ὅθεν ὁ πολύφατος | ὕμνος ἀμφι βάλλεται | σοφῶν
 μητίεσσι, κελαδεῖν | Κρόνου παῖδ' · ἐς ἀφνεᾶν ἰκόμενοι |
 μάκαιραν Ἰέρωνος ἐστίαν.

2. Translate *Pythia*, I. 1 to 9: —

χρυσέα φόρμιγξ, Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ ἰοπλοκάμων σύν-
δικον Μοισᾶν κτέανον · τᾷς ἀκούει μὲν βάσις, ἀγλαῖας
ἀρχὰ, πείθονται δ' αἰοδοὶ σάμασιν, ἀγησιχόρων ὅποταν
τῶν φροιμίων ἀμβολὰς τεύχῃς ἐλελιζόμενα. Καὶ τὸν
αἰχματὰν κεραυνὸν σβεννύεις ἀενάου πυρός.

3. Put into Attic and accent: —

Ὁ δε οἱ φραζε και παντι στρατῳ, ποιας ὁμιλησει
τυχαις, ὅσους μεν εν χερσῳ κτανων, ὅσους δε ποντῳ
θηρας αἰδροδικας, και τινα συν πελαγιῳ ανδρων κορῳ
στειχοντα, τον εχθροτατον φασε νιν δωσειν μορον. Και
γαρ ὅταν θεοι εν πεδιῳ Φλεγρας Γυγαντεσσιν μαχαν
αντιαζωσιν, βελεων ὑπο ῥιπαισι κεινου φαιδιμαν Γαια
πεφυρσεσθαι κομαν· ενεπεν, αυτον μαν εν ειρανα τον
ἀπαντα χρονον σχεν αιι ἄσυχιαν.

LXXXII. DORIC DIALECT.

(To be put into Attic and translated.)

The Megarensian in Aristophanes, *Acharn.* 729 to
734: —

I.

Ἀγορὰ ἔν Αθάναϊς χαῖρε, Μεγαρεῦσιν φίλα,
ἐπόθουν τὸ ναὶ τὸν φίλιον, ἀπερ ματέρα
ἀλλ' ὦ πονηρὰ κόριά γ' ἀθλίῳ πατρός,
ἀμβάτε ποττὰν μάδδαν, αἶχ' εὔρητέ πα.
ἀκούετον δὴ; ποτέχετ' ἐμὶν τὰν γαστέρα,
πότερα πεπρᾶσθαι χρήδδεν, ἢ πεινῇν κακῶς;

II.

The Lacedæmonian in the *Lysistrata*, 1264 to 1267: —

Ἄγροτέρ' Ἄρτεμι σηροκτόνε,
 μόλε δεῦρο παρσένε, σιὰ
 ποττὰς σπονδὰς, ὥς
 συνέχης πολὺν ἀμὲ χρόνον.

III.

Chorus of Lacedæmonians, *Id.* 1299 to 1304: —

Ταῦγετον αὐτ' ἐραννὸν ἐκλιπῶα μῶα
 μόλε Λάκαινα, πῶτον ἀμῖν
 κλεῶα τὸν Ἀμύκλαις Ἀπόλλω σιὼν,
 καὶ χαλκίοικον Ἀσάναν,
 Τυνδαρίδας τ' ἀγάσως,
 τοὶ δὴ παρ' Εὐρώταν ψυάδδοντι.

LXXXIII.

ÆOLIC DIALECT. §§ 5. 14. 37. 42. 44. 54. and
 CAP. III. § 2.

1. What changes of aspirate occur in the Æolic dialect?

2. What is the Æolic form of: —

1. ἵπποτης.

2. προφήτης.

3. ἐγώ.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|
| 4. ἐμοῦ. | 5. σοῦ. | 6. σοι. |
| 7. οὗ. | 8. ἡμεῖς. | 9. ἡμῶν. |
| 10. ἡμῖν (2). | 11. σφέ. | 12. ὑμεῖς. |
| 13. ὑμῶν. | 14. ὑμῖν. | 15. ὑμᾶς. |

3. Write out the Æolic aorist. What parts of it are used in Attic?
4. Write out the present indicative of *πεινάω*, with the Æolic variations.
5. What is the second aorist of *περιβάλλω* in Pindar? and in Æolic?

6. Give the Æolic forms of: —

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. ὄμματα. | 2. γῆ. | 3. στρατός. | 4. βλέφαρον. |
| 5. μετάρσιος. | 6. εἶμα. | 7. φαεινάς. | 8. μετά. |

7. Write out in Attic and translate the following ode of Sappho: —

Φαίνεται μοι κῆνος ἶσος θεοῖσιν
 ἔμμεν ἀνῆρ, ὅττις ἐναντίος τοι
 ἰσδάνει, καὶ πλασίον ἀδὺ φωνοι-
 σας ἑπακούει

καὶ γελάσας ἰμέροεν, τὸ μοι ᾿μὰν
 καρδίαν ἐν σταθεσιν ἐπτόασεν·
 ὥς τε γὰρ Φιδῶ, βροχέως με φωνᾶς
 οὐδὲν ἔτ' ἔκει·

ὁλλὰ καὶ μὲν γλῶσσα *Φέφαγε*, λεπτόν δ'
αὐτίκα χρώ πῦρ ὑποδεδράμακεν,
ὀππάτεσσι δ' οὐδὲν ὄρημ', ἐπιῤῥομ-
βεῦσι δ' ἀκουαί·

καδδ' ἰδρὼς πσυχρὸς χέεται, τρόμος δὲ
πᾶσαν ἀγρεῖ· χλωροτέρᾳ δὲ ποιᾶς
ἔμμι· τεθνάκην δ' ὀλίγω 'πιδεύσῃν
φαίνομαι, Ἄθθι.

LXXXIV. ÆOLIC DIALECT.

Translate the following fragments of Alcæus: —

I.

"Τει μὲν ὁ Σδεὺς, ἐκ δ' ὀρανῶ μέγας
χειμῶν· πεπάγασι δ' ὑδάτων ῥοαί.
* * * * *
κάββαλε τὸν χειμῶν', ἐπὶ μὲν τιθεῖς
πῦρ, ἐν δὲ κίρναις Φοῖνον ἀφειδέως
μελιχρόν· αὐταρ ἀμφὶ κόρσα
μαλθακὸν ἀμπιτίθει γνάφαλλον.

II.

τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔνθεν κῦμα κυλίνδεται,
τὸ δ' ἔνθεν· ἄμμες δ' ἂν τὸ μέσσον
ναὶ φορήμεθα σὺν μελαίνα,
χειμῶνι μοχθεῖντες μεγάλῳ κάλῳν·
πὰρ μὲν γὰρ ἄντλος ἱστοπέδαν ἔχει,
λαῖφος δὲ πᾶν ζάδηλον ἤδη,
καὶ λακίδες μεγάλαι κατ' αὐτό.

III.

Μαρμαίρει δὲ μέγας δόμος
 χαλκῷ · πᾶσα δ' Ἄρη κεκο-
 σμηται στέγη,
 λαμπραῖσιν κυνέαισι, κατ-
 τᾶν λευκοὶ καθύπερθεν ἵπ-
 πειοὶ λόφοι
 νεύουσιν, κεφαλαῖσι ἀν-
 δρῶν τ' ἀγύλματα · χάλκεαι δ'
 αὖ πασσάλοις
 κρυπτοῖσιν περικείμεναι
 λαμπραὶ κναμίδες, ἔρκος ἱ-
 σχυρὸν βέλεus,
 θώρακές τε νέω λίνω,
 καὶ κοῖλαι δὲ κατ' ἀσπίδες
 βεβλημέναι ·
 παρ δ' αὖ Χαλκιδικαὶ σπάθαι,
 παρ δὲ ζώματα πολλὰ, καὶ
 κυπαττίδες
 τῶν οὐκ ἔστι λαθέσθ', ἔπει-
 δὴ πρῶτιστ' ὑπὸ Φέργον ἔ-
 σταμεν τόδε.

Compare the scansion of the second fragment with the Alcaic metre of Horace.

LXXXV.

HOMERIC DIALECT. § 13. to 29.

1. Give the Epic variations in the inflexion of : —

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. The Article. | 2. νεφεληγερέτης. | 3. Ἑρμῆς. |
| 4. Ἀτρεΐδης. | 5. Βορέας. | 6. ἀλήθεια. |

2. To what cases is $\phi\iota$ added? To what case ι ?

3. What is the Attic form of: —

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. ἐκ πασσαλόφιν. | 2. σὺν αὐτόφιν. | 3. ὦ φίλος. |
| 4. ὥμοιο. | 5. ὥμοιῖν. | 6. ὥμοισι. |
| 7. Πετεῶο. | 8. ποδοῖν. | 9. Θέμιος. |

4. Decline ἀνὴρ, βούς, κάρα, ναῦς, οὐδας, and υἱός, Homerically.

5. What change takes place in the dative plural of: —

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. ἀναξ. | 2. κύων. | 3. βέλος. |
| 4. νέκυς. | 5. δέπας. | 6. βούς. |

6. Give the Homeric forms of: —

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. πόλεως (2). | 2. πόλει (2). | 3. πόλεις (2). |
| 4. βασιλέως. | 5. ἐκ στηθῶν. | 6. σέλα. |

7. In what respects does the Homeric inflexion differ from the Attic in the following: —

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. Ἀχιλλεύς. | 2. ἀνὴρ. | 3. θυγάτηρ. |
| 4. Αἶδης. | 5. γόνυ. | 6. γραῦς. |
| 7. δόρυ. | 8. οὖς. | 9. κῶας. |

8. Decline Homerically: —

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. ἀληθής. | 2. πολύς. | 3. δυσκλής. |
| 4. ἐὺρροος. | 5. εὐρύς. | 6. εἶς. |

LXXXVI. HOMERIC DIALECT. § 37.

1. What is there noticeable in the following forms:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>κακοξενώτερος.</i> | 2. <i>νείατα.</i> | 3. <i>πιότατον.</i> |
| 4. <i>ἄσσοτέρω.</i> | 5. <i>οἰζυρώτερον.</i> | 6. <i>ἰθύντατα.</i> |
| 7. <i>πύματος.</i> | 8. <i>ῥήϊτερος.</i> | 9. <i>μεσσάτω.</i> |
| 10. <i>κύντερον.</i> | 11. <i>θηλύτεραι.</i> | 12. <i>χειρότερος.</i> |

2. How do the following numerals differ from the Attic usage:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>ἴα πόλις.</i> | 2. <i>δοιῶ.</i> |
| 3. <i>πίσυρες.</i> | 4. <i>εἵνατος.</i> |
| 5. <i>δυοκαίδεκα.</i> | 6. <i>ἐννεάχιλοι.</i> |
| 7. <i>συνεείκοσι φωτῶν.</i> | 8. <i>σύνδυο κοιμήσαντο.</i> |
| 9. <i>πρώτιστος.</i> | 10. <i>ἐβδόματος.</i> |
| 11. <i>ὀγδόατος.</i> | 12. <i>τέτρατος.</i> |

3. Give the Attic forms of:—

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>ἐμεῖο.</i> | 2. <i>ἕε.</i> | 3. <i>σφωέ.</i> | 4. <i>ὑμμι.</i> |
| 5. <i>ἡμείων.</i> | 6. <i>σφέας.</i> | 7. <i>ἐοῖ.</i> | 8. <i>εὔ.</i> |
| 9. <i>σφῶϊ.</i> | 10. <i>τεῖν.</i> | 11. <i>σεῖο.</i> | 12. <i>τύνη.</i> |

4. Give the Homeric forms of:—

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>σοῦ.</i> | 2. <i>ἐγώ.</i> | 3. <i>ἡμᾶς.</i> | 4. <i>σφῶν.</i> |
| 5. <i>ὕμεῖς.</i> | 6. <i>ἡμῖν.</i> | 7. <i>σοί.</i> | 8. <i>νῶν.</i> |

5. Decline *τις*, with its changes; also *ὅστις*.

6. What are the Homeric forms of these possessives?

1. σός, σή, σόν. 2. ἡμέτερος. 3. σφέτερος.

7. The augment is omitted: —

1. To produce the *favourite* cæsura in the *third* and *fifth* foot;
2. To avoid the *objectionable* trochaic cæsura in the *fourth* foot.

Give instances of these.

8. Why is it omitted in: —

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ἀλλὰ καλῶς ἀφίει. | 2. βῆ δ' ἀκέων. |
| 3. δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένητ'. | 4. λῦσ' ἀγορήν. |

And not in αἶψα δ' ἔλυσ' ἀγορήν.

In the following, state which is to be preferred, and why: —

1. ἰστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νηϊ μελαίνῃ, or
στείλαντ', ἔθεσαν.
2. ᾧ ἐπὶ πόλλ' ἐμόγησα, δόσαν δέ μοι υἷες Ἀχαιῶν,
πολλὰ μόγησα, or ἐμόγησ', ἔδοσαν.

LXXXVII. HOMERIC DIALECT. §§ 42. 43, 44. 47.
53. 55. 57. 61. 62.

1. Give the Homeric forms occasionally used for the subjunctive of: — 1. κτείνω. 2. τύπτῃς. 3. εἰδῶμεν. 4. εἰδῇτε.

2. What is the Epic form of : —

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. ἐροῦ. | 2. δεύοιντο. | 3. πέπτανται. |
| 4. εἰκάτον. | 5. εἰκάτην. | 6. φανῆναι. |
| 7. ὄραs. | 8. δρῶσι. | 9. ἡβῶμι. |
| 10. γοᾶν. | 11. ἡπειλήτην. | 12. φορεῖν. |

3. Prove by examples, that ἀνὴρ, καλὸς, ἴσος, τίνω, φθάνω, and φθίνω have the penultima long in Homer, and short in Attic.

4. What are the Epic forms of, or derived from : —

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. αἰδέομαι. | 2. ἀντιάω. | 3. γίγνομαι. |
| 4. δαμάζω. | 5. ἐσθίω. | 6. μένω. |
| 7. ῥήγνυμι. | 8. σῶζω. | 9. τρέμω. |
| 10. τρέχω. | 11. φέρω. | 12. αἶρω. |

5. How is the first syllable lengthened in Homer, in the following words : —

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. λαμβάνω, aor. 2. | 2. μείρω, aor. 2. |
| 3. νέω, imperf. | 4. σεύω, imperf. |

6. Write down the Epic verbs corresponding to : —

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>inveniam.</i> | 2. <i>vivam.</i> | 3. <i>ibo.</i> | 4. <i>jacebo.</i> |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|

7. State the changes that occur in the first aorist of κραίνω, καίω, σεύω, ἀλέομαι, and δατέομαι.

8. Write down the perfect and first aorist passive of σεύω; the perfect passive of τεύχω and of φεύγω; and state the tense, and describe the formation of: —

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. δέκτο. | 2. δέξο. | 3. δέχθαι. |
| 4. ἐπάλμην. | 5. ἐμίγμην. | 6. ἐλέγμην. |

LXXXVIII. HOMERIC DIALECT. §§ 66. 72. 73.
80. 81.

1. Give the reduplicated second aorists of: —

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. πείθω. | 2. κλύω (imperat.). | 3. λανθάνω. |
| 4. τέρπω (midd.). | 5. κάμνω. | 6. λαγχάνω. |
| 7. μάρπτω. | 8. τυγχάνω. | 9. κεύθω. |
| 10. λαμβάνω (mid.). | 11. πλῆσσω | 12. φείδομαι. |

2. Give similar forms from: —

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. χάζω. | 2. ἀναπάλλω. | 3. κέλομαι. | 4. ἐνίπτω. |
| 5. φράζω. | 6. μηκάομαι. | 7. ἐρύκω. | |

3. Account for the forms: —

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ἔτιθεν. | 2. ἔδιδον. | 3. ἔθεν. | 4. ἔδον. |
| 5. ἔσταν. | 6. ἔφυν. | 7. ἔστασαν. | 8. ἔστασαν. |
| 9. ἰστέω. | 10. διδώω. | 11. θείω. | 12. στήης. |

4. What are the Epic forms of: —

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. ἰσάναι. | 2. τιθέναι. | 3. διδόναι. | 4. δεικνύναι. |
| 5. θείναι. | 6. δοῦναι. | 7. στήναι. | 8. δύναι. |

How do the two last differ from the others?

5. Account for the forms: —

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. δίδου ^{ναι} . | 2. ζευγνύ ^{μεν} . | 3. ἔλθ ^η τι. | 4. μάρνα ^ο . |
| 5. φά ^ο . | 6. ἔνθ ^{εο} . | 7. δαίνυ ^ο . | 8. τιθή ^{μενος} . |

6. What are the Epic forms of: —

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ἦν, <i>I was</i> (2.). | 2. ἦσθα. | 3. ἦν, <i>he was</i> (3). |
| 4. ἦσαν. | 5. ἴσθ ^η τι. | 6. ἦ. |
| 7. εἶναι (2). | 8. ἦει. | 9. ἦείτην. |
| 10. ἦσαν. | 11. ἰέναι (2). | |

7. What is the middle future and first aorist of εἶμι in Homer?

8. Give the Epic forms of the perfect participles of: —

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. δειδ ^ω . | 2. θνήσκ ^ω . | 3. τλήμ ^η τι. | 4. κάμν ^ω . |
| 5. κορέ ^ω . | 6. κοτέ ^ω . | 7. πτήσσω. | 8. τέμν ^ω . |

And state any changes that take place in their inflexion, either ordinarily, or *metri gratiâ*.

LXXXIX. HOMERIC DIALECT. §§ 82. 83. 84. 93.

1. Parse: —

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. γέν ^{το} . | 2. εἰλήλουθ ^{μεν} . | 3. δεύ ^{τε} . |
| 4. ἔδμεναι. | 5. ἐδηδώ ^ς . | 6. ἴδ ^{ον} . |
| 7. ἴδμεναι. | 8. δέδρομα. | 9. εἴρ ^ω . |
| 10. ἤγρετο. | 11. ἀγρό ^{μενος} . | 12. ἀνέπαλ ^{το} . |

2. Give the Epic forms of : —

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. ἐλέγετο. | 2. εἰόκατον. | 3. ἐπεπίθειμεν. |
| 4. ἐρυόμην. | 5. κεκράγαμεν. | 6. ἐπέφενον. |

3. Give the Epic second aorist of : —

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. δαρθάνω. | 2. δέρκομαι. | 3. πέρθω. |
| 4. πελάζω (midd.). | | |

4. What are the Epic forms of : —

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. ἀλέξω aor. | 2. ἀλέξω future. | 3. ἀλοίην. |
| 4. ἡμαρτον. | 5. βιβρώσκω aor. | 6. γίγνομαι. |
| 7. κίχω. | 8. ἔλαχον. | 9. λούσαι. |
| 10. μεμέληται. | 11. οἶμαι. | 12. ἐωρώντο. |

5. Parse : —

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. ἀπούρας. | 2. ἀρήρεμαι. | 3. ἀκάχημαι. |
| 4. ἐβήσετο. | 5. βήσεο. | 6. ἔβλην. |
| 7. βεβόλημαι. | 8. βεβρώς. | 9. γέγαμεν. |
| 10. δύσεο. | 11. ὠίσθη. | 12. ἴκτο. |

6. Give the irregular tenses of εἶλω, and all the forms of the present.

7. From what verbs do ὄχωκα and οἶχωκα come? How are they formed?

8. What are the Attic forms of : —

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. πέποσθε. | 2. ἔτμαγον. | 3. κεχαρόμην. |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|

And what is there peculiar in : —

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 4. ἐφθάμην. | 5. χήρατο. | 6. χείσομαι. |
|-------------|------------|--------------|

XC. HOMERIC DIALECT. CAP. III. § 5.

1. How do the following differ from the Attic usage : —

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. βέρεθρον. | 2. μενοίνετον. | 3. γέννεαι subj. |
| 4. βαθέης. | 5. θηλέας. | 6. ἦν. |
| 7. βασιλήϊον. | 8. θείομεν subj. | 9. βόλεσθε. |
| 10. αἰεΐ. | 11. κεινός. | 12. εἵνεκα. |

2. What are the Epic variations in the prepositions ?

3. Give the Epic forms of : —

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. πνοή. | 2. βιοῦ. | 3. γόνατα. |
| 4. νόσος. | 5. ὄνομα. | 6. ὀλόμενος. |
| 7. Ὀλύμπιος. | 8. εἵκοσι. | 9. μετεῖπον. |
| 10. ἔλδωρ. | 11. ἦκα. | 12. λαθέσθαι. |

4. What is there noticeable in : —

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. φάανθεν. | 2. πολιήτης. | 3. διχθά. |
| 4. ἄμμορος. | 5. μαλθακός. | 6. εὐηγενής. |
| 7. ἔλλαβον | 8. κύνεσσι. | 9. εἰλήλουθμεν. |
| 10. ἔσσευα. | 11. εὖσσελμος. | 12. ἔδδεισεν. |

5. Put into Attic, and translate, *Il.* δ'. 446 to 457 : —

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἐς χώρον ἕνα ξυνιόντες ἵκοντο,
 σύν ῥ' ἔβαλον ῥινούς, σύν δ' ἔγχεα καὶ μένε' ἀνδρῶν
 χαλκεοθωρήκων · ὑτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι
 ἔπληντ' ἀλλήλησι, πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὀρώρει.

ἐνθα δ' αἶμ' οἰμωγή τε καὶ εὐχωλὴ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν,
ὀλλύντων τε καὶ ὀλλυμένων, ῥέε δ' αἵματι γαῖα.
ὥς δ' ὅτε χεῖμαρ' ῥοὶ ποταμοὶ, κατ' ὄρεσφι ῥέοντες,
ἐς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὄβριμον ὕδωρ
κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων, κοίλης ἔντοσθε χαράδρης
τῶν δέ τε δοῦπον ἐν οὖρεσιν ἔκλυε ποιμήν·
ὥς τῶν μισγομένων γένετο ἰαχὴ τε πόνος τε.

6. Put into Homeric hexameters : —

Τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη προσεφώνει διὰ Ἀφροδίτῃ,
μή με ἔρεθε, σχετλία, μὴ χωσαμένη μεθῶ σε,
οὔτω δέ σε ἀπεχθήρω, ὥς νῦν ἔκπαγλα ἐφίλησα
μέσφ' δὲ ἀμφοτέρων λυγρὰ ἔχθη μητίσομαι
Τρώων καὶ Δαναῶν, σὺ δὲ κακὸν οἶτον ἂν ὄλη.

XCI.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES OF THE
DIALECTS.

FROM THE INDEX.

The following are to be parsed, and referred to their proper dialect ; and, where possible, the Attic form is to be given : —

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. | 1. ἀραίρηκα. | 2. ἀλιτήμενος. | 3. ἀλῶην. |
| | 4. ἄμμε. | 5. ἀμέ. | 6. ἀμός. |
| | 7. ἀμός. | 8. ἀνάκτεσι. | 9. ἀνέπαλτο. |
| | 10. ἀνῶξα. | 11. ἀπειλήτην. | 12. ἀπηυράμην. |

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 2. | 13. ἀπούρας. | 14. ἄσφε. | 15. ἄττα. |
| | 16. ἀφέωνται. | 17. βασεύμαι. | 18. βασιλῆος. |
| | 19. βεβλῶμαι. | 20. βέντιστος. | 21. βέομαι. |
| | 22. βήσεο. | 23. βιώην. | 24. βλείμην. |
| 3. | 25. γέγαμεν. | 26. γείνομαι. | 27. γελεύσα. |
| | 28. γέντο. | 29. γοήμεναι. | 30. γούνασι. |
| | 31. δᾶ. | 32. δαείω. | 33. δαίννο. |
| | 34. δεικνύμεν. | 35. δέκτο. | 36. δέξο. |
| 4. | 37. δευήσομαι. | 38. δέχθαι. | 39. δηϊόωεν. |
| | 40. δῆω. | 41. διδοῖς. | 42. διδόμεν. |
| | 43. διδώω. | 44. δικαιοῦσι. | 45. δόμεν |
| | 46. δόρει. | 47. δῦμεν. | 48. δύνᾳ. |

XCII. THE SAME CONTINUED. INDEX.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. | 49. δύσεο. | 50. δώην. | 51. δώω. |
| | 52. ἔασι. | 53. ἔα. | 54. ἐάλην. |
| | 55. ἐάνδανον. | 56. ἔασσα. | 57. ἐβήσετο. |
| | 58. ἐβλήμην. | 59. ἔβωσα. | 60. ἔγεντο. |
| 2. | 61. ἐγών. | 62. ἐδέγμην. | 63. ἐδεύησα. |
| | 64. ἔδιδον. | 65. ἔδμεναι. | 66. ἐδολιούσαν. |
| | 67. ἔδον. | 68. ἐδυνέατο. | 69. ἐεῖο. |
| | 70. ἔελμαι. | 71. ἔθεν. | 72. ἔθεν. |
| 3. | 73. εἶατο. | 74. εἶκτην. | 75. εἰμές. |
| | 76. εἶμες. | 77. εἶο. | 78. εἰρώτεον. |
| | 79. εἶσατο. | 80. εἶτε. | 81. ἐκέατο. |
| | 82. ἔκηα. | 83. ἔκτᾱν. | 84. ἐλάμφθην. |

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 4. | 85. ἐλήλασμαι. | 86. ἔλλαβον. | 87. ἔλσα. |
| | 88. ἐμέθεν. | 89. ἐμέν. | 90. ἔμεν. |
| | 91. ἐμεῦς. | 92. ἐμμί. | 93. ἐνασσάμην. |
| | 94. ἐννενώκα. | 95. ἐντί. | 96. ἔντι. |

XCIII. THE SAME CONTINUED. INDEX.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | 97. ἐνθεο. | 98. ἐνωσα. | 99. ἐοῖ. |
| | 100. ἐοιγμεν. | 101. ἐοισα. | 102. ἐόντι. |
| | 103. ἐοντι. | 104. ἐόντι. | 105. ἐπέπιθμεν. |
| | 106. ἐπίστα. | 107. ἔπτην. | 108. ἐρρύηκα. |
| 2. | 109. ἔσαν. | 110. ἔσεαι. | 111. ἔσθειν. |
| | 112. ἔσκε. | 113. ἐσκευάδαται. | 114. ἔσο. |
| | 115. ἐσοῦμαι. | 116. ἐσσί. | 117. ἔστατον. |
| | 118. ἔσταν. | 119. ἔστασαν. | 120. ἔστω. |
| 3. | 121. ἔσχεθον. | 122. ἐτίθεα. | 123. ἔτιθεν. |
| | 124. ἔτμαγον. | 125. ἐτυπτέατο. | 126. εὔ. |
| | 127. εὔαδον. | 128. εὔγεως. | 129. εὐκέρως. |
| | 130. εὐνήφι. | 131. εὐρέα. | 132. εὔσα. |
| 4. | 133. ἔφασκον. | 134. ἔφησθα. | 135. ἔωκα. |
| | 136. ἐωντοῦ. | 137. ζευγνῦμεν. | 138. ἡβώνοντα. |
| | 139. ἡίδειν. | 140. ἡἔλιος. | 141. ἡην. |
| | 142. ἡλαλκον. | 143. ἡμβροτον. | 144. ἡμεναι. |

XCIV. THE SAME CONTINUED. INDEX.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. 145. ἡμεσ. | 146. ἡνθομεσ. | 147. ἦσαν. |
| 148. ἡφιεν. | 149. θείω. | 150. θέμεν. |
| 151. θεόφιν. | 152. θῶνμα. | 153. ἴδμεν. |
| 154. ἴομεναι. | 155. ἴδον. | 156. ἴεσ. |
| 2. 157. ἴην. | 158. ἴληθε. | 159. ἴλεωσ. |
| 160. ἴμεν. | 161. ἴν. | 162. ἰοίην. |
| 163. ἴσαν. | 164. ἰστάμεν. | 165. ἴστατι. |
| 166. ἰστέαται. | 167. ἴτην. | 168. ἴτων. |
| 3. 169. καρήατος. | 170. καυχᾶσαι. | 171. κέαται. |
| 172. κείω. | 173. κέκαμον. | 174. κέρᾱ. |
| 175. κιθών. | 176. κιχείω. | 177. κλαυσοῦμαι. |
| 178. κρατί. | 179. κσένος. | 180. κτείνωμι. |
| 4. 181. κύνεσσι. | 182. λαβήν. | 183. λάμψομαι. |
| 184. λέλαθον. | 185. λάξομαι. | 186. λαψοῦμαι. |
| 187. λέλαχον. | 188. λελέχεται. | 189. λοέσσαι. |
| 190. μάραο. | 191. μελίσδεν. | 192. μέμβλεται. |

XCV. THE SAME CONTINUED. INDEX.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. 193. μεσαμβρίη. | 194. μεῦ. | 195. μίν. |
| 196. μοῖσα. | 197. μουσᾶν. | 198. ναιετάασκον. |
| 199. ναίοισι. | 200. νέεσσι. | 201. νεηνίης. |
| 202. νηυσί. | 203. ὀγδώκοντα. | 204. ὀδυνᾶσαι. |

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2. 205. ὀτομαι. | 206. ὀκωχα. | 207. ὀξείης. |
| 208. ὀππατα. | 209. ὀράας. | 210. ὀρεσφι. |
| 211. ὀρήν. | 212. ὀτεφ. | 213. οὔας. |
| 214. πεδά. | 215. πεινᾶμες. | 216. πεπαθώς. |
| 3. 217. πεπείθεται. | 218. πέπιθον. | 219. πέπλημαι. |
| 220. πέποσθε. | 221. πεπτέαται. | 222. πεφίλλημι. |
| 223. Πηγελεῶο. | 224. πῖε. | 225. πλευσοῦμαι. |
| 226. πλέως. | 227. πόκα. | 228. πολλός. |
| 4. 229. πουλὺς. | 230. προσθέοιτο. | 231. ῥήσομαι. |
| 232. σέθεν. | 233. σκεδῶ. | 234. στάσκον. |
| 235. στεῦμαι. | 236. στήης. | 237. συνιών. |
| 238. συρίσδες. | 239. σφέ. | 240. σφί. |

XCVI. THE SAME CONTINUED. INDEX.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 241. σφῶϊ. | 242. σφωῖτερος. | 243. ταί. |
| 244. τεῖν. | 245. τεοῖο. | 246. τεοῦς. |
| 247. τέοισι. | 248. τετύπτημαι. | 249. τετύφατς. |
| 250. τεῦ. | 251. τεῦς. | 252. τήνος. |
| 2. 253. τιθέαται. | 254. τίθεντι. | 255. τίθεςκον. |
| 256. τιμᾶς. | 257. ταῖς τιμαῖς. | 258. τμήγω. |
| 259. τοί. | 260. τέτροφα. | 261. τυπτοίατο. |
| 262. τύπτοισα. | 263. τυφθέω. | 264. τύψασκον. |
| 3. 265. τύνφεια. | 266. τυψῶ. | 267. ὕμμε. |
| 268. ὕμμι. | 269. φάανθεν. | 270. φανήμεναι. |
| 271. φάο. | 272. φθαξῶ. | 273. φθίμενος. |
| 274. φιλέο. | 275. φίν. | 276. χήρατο. |

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 4. 277. ψίν. | 278. ὠδήκानτι. | 279. ὠϊσάμην. |
| 280. ὦς. | 281. ὠσφράμην. | 282. οἶσε. |
| 283. οἶσθα. | 284. χρῆν. | 285. φιλεῦντι. |
| 286. φιλῆν. | 287. χύμενος. | 288. ὠίσθην. |

XCVII.

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS FOR PARSING.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. 1. τεκεῖσθε. | 2. ἐκβῶντας. | 3. δύνῃν. |
| 4. δύσκειν. | 5. ἐκδύμεν. | 6. ἐκδυνέουσι. |
| 7. ἀπέλα. | 8. πέπομαι. | 9. παραφθαίησι. |
| 10. φθήῃ. | 11. ἔφθινται. | 12. φθίτο. |
| 2. 13. τέτμησθον. | 14. ἱκον. | 15. ἱξον. |
| 16. ὑπόσχου. | 17. ἡμπειχόμεν. | 18. ἄλτο. |
| 19. ἀέξω. | 20. κατέδραθεν. | 21. ἐκίχεις. |
| 22. κιχείην. | 23. ἐάνδανον. | 24. εὔαδον. |
| 3. 25. πεπίθοιτο. | 26. πέπῦσαι. | 27. τετεύχεται. |
| 28. τετυκεῖν. | 29. χαδέειν. | 30. κεχάνδειν. |
| 31. ἀλώω. | 32. ἀλώμεναι. | 33. ἀράρισκεν. |
| 34. ἀρᾶρυῖα. | 35. ἀρήρεμαι. | 36. ἄρμενος. |
| 4. 37. ἔβρων. | 38. βεβρώσομαι. | 39. κάτθανε. |
| 40. μέμνησο. | 41. μεμνώμαι. | 42. μεμνήτο. |
| 43. μνησθήσει. | 44. μέμνεο. | 45. ἀκηχέδαται. |
| 46. ἀκαχήμενος. | 47. ἀχέων. | 48. ἐκγεγάονται. |

XCVIII.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 1. ἐρείομεν. | 2. εἶρομαι. | 3. ἐπίπλην. |
| 4. ἐπιπλάμην. | 5. ἐπλήμην. | 6. πλήτο. |
| 7. ἐμπλήμην. | 8. ἐμπλησο. | 9. ἐμπλήμενος. |
| 10. τεθνᾶσι. | 11. τέθορε. | 12. δείδια. |
| 2. 13. πέφνῶ. | 14. σῶσι. | 15. διδόαται. |
| 16. βᾶμες. | 17. χρᾶ. | 18. χρή. |
| 19. χρῆ. | 20. χρεών. | 21. χρεΐη. |
| 22. ἀπέχρη. | 23. ὀνινάναι. | 24. ὄνησο. |
| 3. 25. τέτλαμεν. | 26. φαῖμεν. | 27. ἦν δ' ἐγώ. |
| 28. ἦ δ' ὅς. | 29. δοάσσετο. | 30. ἠπίστω. |
| 31. εἵρῡτο. | 32. ὀμεῖ. | 33. κρεμῶ. |
| 34. σκεδῶ. | 35. ἠμφίεσαι. | 36. ἀμφιῶ. |
| 4. 37. ἔστρωμαι. | 38. ἐρῶσθαι. | 39. κέχωσμαι. |
| 40. καββάλλεις. | 41. δέξω. | 42. κέκασμαι. |
| 43. ὤμορξα. | 44. οὐλόμενος. | 45. κεοίμην. |
| 46. εἶσα. | 47. ἐκάην. | 48. ὦρτο. |

XCIX.

VERBS WHICH IN POETRY, AND ESPECIALLY IN THE ATTIC POETS, HAVE A FORM IN ΘΩ.

1. From what verbs do the following come: —

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. ἡγέρεθονται. | 2. ἡέρεθονται. | 3. ἀλκάθειν. |
| 4. ἀλήθω. | 5. ἀμυνθανοίμην. | 6. ἐδιώκαθον. |
| 7. εἵκαθον. | 8. εἵργαθον. | 9. ἔσχεθον. |

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 2. 10. <i>σχεθέειν.</i> | 11. <i>θαλέθω.</i> | 12. <i>μετεκίαθον.</i> |
| 13. <i>κνήθω.</i> | 14. <i>νεμέθω.</i> | 15. <i>νήθω.</i> |
| 16. <i>πελάθω.</i> | 17. <i>πλᾶ'θω.</i> | 18. <i>πλήθω.</i> |

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 3. 19. <i>ἐνέπρηθον.</i> | 20. <i>σήθω.</i> | 21. <i>φαέθω.</i> |
| 22. <i>φθινύθω.</i> | 23. <i>φλεγέθω.</i> | 24. <i>πελάθω.</i> |

4. From what simple verbs do the following come? —

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>βρωμάομαι.</i> | 2. <i>δωμάω.</i> | 3. <i>πωτάομαι.</i> |
| 4. <i>στρωφάω.</i> | 5. <i>τρωπάω.</i> | 6. <i>τρωχάω.</i> |

C.

LAWS OF EUPHONY.

APPENDIX. CAP. II.

1. What are the euphonic forms of the following, and on what principle are they formed? —

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>πλέκδην.</i> | 2. <i>ἔπδομος.</i> | 3. <i>ὄκδοος.</i> |
| 4. <i>ἐτύπθην.</i> | 5. <i>ἐλέκθην.</i> | 6. <i>τέτυφται.</i> |
| 7. <i>γράφδην.</i> | 8. <i>ράπδος.</i> | 9. <i>λέλεχται.</i> |

2. Why are the following wrong? What ought they to be: —

1. *Σάφφω.* 2. *ῥέθυκα.* 3. *ἡμφεσχόμην.* 4. *ἐθύθην.*

3. To what euphonic laws are the following exceptions: —

1. *ἐκδιδόναί.* 2. *ἐκθειναι.* 3. *ἐτύφθην.*

4. ἐλέχθην. 5. ἀνθοφόρος. 6. ἐχύθην.
7. πανταχόθεν. 8. τύφθητι.

4. Explain the euphonic changes in the futures of: —

1. τρίβω. 2. γράφω. 3. λέγω. 4. βρέχω.
5. ἀνύτω. 6. ἐρείδω. 7. πείθω. 8. φράζω.

How does the future of the last resemble the dative plural of σῶμα in formation?

5. Explain the formation of λέουσιν, σπείσω, δεικνῦσι (3rd plural), and of the nominatives γίγας, τιθεῖς, διδούς.

6. What changes with μ take place in the perfect passive of: —

1. πλέκω. 2. βρέχω. 3. ἀνύτω.
4. ἐρείδω. 5. πείθω. 6. φράζω.

7. What changes of ν take place: —

1. Before a labial, or ψ . 2. Before a liquid.
3. Before a palatal, or ξ . 4. Before σ or ζ .

Give examples, and state what are the exceptions to the last.

8. What changes take place to prevent the concurrence of *three* consonants?

9. What euphonic law is illustrated by: —

1. μισημβρία. 2. ἀνδρός. 3. Chamber. 4. Number.

END OF PART THE FIRST.

APPENDIX A.

The principal tenses of Irregular Greek Verbs of frequent occurrence, tabularly arranged.

APPENDIX B.

Other Anomalous Verbs, tabularly arranged.

APPENDIX C.

Some Common Verbs in *μι* and *μαι*, tabularly arranged.

In order that the materials for answers may be kept quite separate from the book in which the questions occur, these three lists of verbs will be appended to the Second Part of this "Praxis Græca," where they can also be conveniently referred to from the Exercises.

The following ought to be marked off, in the list of Anomalous Verbs (*Wordsworth*, § 93.), as most frequently occurring. They must be thoroughly learned before any others are attempted.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Αἰρέω. | 2. αἰσθάνομαι. | 3. ἀκούω. |
| 4. ἀλίσκομαι. | 5. ἀμαρτάνω. | 6. ἀναλίσκω. |
| 7. αὐξάνω. | 8. βαίνω. | 9. βάλλω. |
| 10. βούλομαι. | 11. γαμέω. | 12. γίγνομαι. |
| 13. γιγνώσκω. | 14. δάκνω. | 15. διδράσκω. |
| 16. δοκέω. | 17. ἐλαύνω. | 18. ἔρχομαι. |

19. ἐσθίω.	20. ἔχω.	21. εὕρισκω.
22. ἰκνέομαι.	23. κάμνω.	24. λαγχάνω.
25. λαμβάνω.	26. λανθάνω.	27. λανθάνομαι.
28. μανθάνω.	29. μάχομαι.	30. οἶομαι.
31. ὀλλύμι.	32. ὁράω.	33. πάσχω.
34. πίνω.	35. πυνθάνομαι.	36. τέμνω.
37. τίνω.	38. τρέχω.	39. τυγχάνω.
40. φέρω.	41. φθάνω.	42. ὠθέω.

APPENDIX D.

A much simpler way of forming the tenses of a Greek verb is to add the necessary præfixes and terminations directly to the *root* of the verbs, modifying them by the laws of Euphony. The following is given as a specimen; it has not been thought necessary to give *all* the varieties, or the exceptions. In most verbs the present tense is a form of the root lengthened or strengthened by the addition of a consonant, the insertion of a syllable, or the lengthening of a vowel; *e. g.*, τυπ, τύπτω; τυχ, τυγχάνω; σπερ, σπείρω, &c. This, however, is not always the case, as in λέγω, γράφω, &c.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES. ACTIVE VOICE.

1. *Present.* To the longer or stronger form of the root (in some verbs, to the root itself) add the primary terminations, ω, εις, ει, &c.: τύπτ-ω, λαμβάν-ω, λέγ-εις, ἀνύτ-ει.

2. *Imperfect.* To the form used in the present prefix the augment, and add historic person-signs: ἔ-τυπτ-ον, ἡρείδ-ομεν, ἔ-σπειρ-έτην.
3. *Future.* Add σω to the root: τύπ-σω, τύψω; ἀνύτ-σω, ἀνύσω; φράδ-σω, φράσω; σπένδ-σω, σπέν-σω, σπείσω. In the fourth or liquid conjugation, έω (=έσω) is added: νεμέσω, νεμέώ, νεμῶ; σπερ-έσω, σπερέω, σπερῶ.

[N.B. Roots which change ι into ει in the present, keep the ει in the first future and first aorist, except in the fourth or liquid conjugation; as, λιπ, λείπ-σω, λείψω.]

3. *First Aorist.* Prefix the augment, and add σα, σας, σε, &c.: ἔ-τυπ-σα, ἔτυψα; ἔ-βρεχ-σα, ἔβρεκσα, ἔβρεξα. In the fourth or liquid conjugation, where σ is not inserted, the penult is lengthened: ἡγγειλα, ἔνειμα, ἔκρινα, ἔφθειρα.
4. *Perfect.* Prefix the augment, and, if possible, the reduplication; and add, in the first and second conjugations, ά; in all the others, κα: τέ-τυπ-ά, τέ-τυφα; πέ-πλεκ-ά, πέπλεχα; τέ-ταγ-ά, τέταχα; ἤνυτ-κα, ἤνυκα; ἤγγελ-κα, ἔ-σπαρ-κα.
5. *Second Perfect.* The same as the Perfect, only adding α instead of ά, τέ-τυπ-α, τέτυπα.

Pluperfect. Prefix the augment, and, if possible, the reduplication, with another augment, adding, in the first pluperfect, είν, εἰς, εἰ, &c.; in the second, ειν, εις, ει, &c.: ἔτε-τυπ-εἰν, ἔτετύφειν; ἔτε-τύπ-ειν, ἔτετύπειν.

Second Aorist. Prefix the augment, and add historic person-signs: ἔ-τυπ-ον, ἔτυπον, ἐς, ε, &c.

[N.B. Roots which have *a* in the second aorist, take *ε* in the present, future, perfect, active, and passive; and *ο* in the second perfect.]

MIDDLE VOICE.

This differs from the active only in having passive person-signs.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The present and imperfect are the same as the middle.

First Future. Add θήσομαι to the root: τυπ-θήσομαι, τυφθήσομαι; λεκ-θήσομαι, λεχθήσομαι; σπαρ-θήσομαι.

Second Future. Add ήσομαι to the root: τυπ-ήσομαι.

First Aorist. Prefix the augment, and add θην, &c.: ἐ-τύπ-θην, ἐτύφθην; ἐ-λέκ-θην, ἐλέχθην, ἡγέλθην; ἡρείδ-θην, ἡρείσθην.

Second Aorist. Prefix the augment, and add ην, ης, η, &c.: ἐ-τύπ-ην, ἐ-λίπ-ην, ἐ-σπάρ-ην.

Perfect. Prefix the augment, and, if possible, the reduplication, and add μαι, σαι, ται, &c.: τέ-τυπ-μαι, τέτυμμαι, τέ-τυπ-σαι, τέτυψαι, τέ-τυπ-ται, τέτυπται.

Pluperfect. Prefix the augment, and, if possible, the reduplication, with a second augment, and add μην, σο, το, &c.: ἐ-τε-τύπ-μην, ἐτετύμμην, ἐ-τέ-τυπ-σο, ἐτέ-τυψο, ἐ-τέ-τυπ-το, ἐτέτυπτο.

Paulo-post Future. Prefix the augment, and, if possible, the reduplication, and add *σομαι, σει, σεται; τε-τύπ-σομαι, τετύψομαι.*

The following table of Euphonic changes will facilitate the formation of the tenses from the root: —

Labials (P-sounds) - π. β. φ.

Gutturals (K-sounds) κ. γ. χ.

Linguals (T-sounds) - τ. δ. θ.

1. Any *p*-sound with τ becomes πτ.

- - - δ - - βδ.

- - - θ - - φθ.

- - - σ - - ψ.

- - - μ - - μμ.

2. Any *k*-sound with τ becomes κτ.

- - - δ - - γδ.

- - - θ - - χθ.

- - - σ - - ξ.

- - - μ - - γμ.

3. Any *t*-sound with τ becomes στ.

- - - θ - - σθ.

- - - μ - - σμ.

A *t*-sound with δ *does not occur.*

A *t*-sound before σ is dropped altogether.

EXAMPLES.

τέτριβται	=τέτριπται.	λέλεγται	=λελεκται.
ἔστραφται	=ἔστραπται.	βέβρεχται	=βέβρεκται.
ῥάπδος	=ῥάβδος.	ὄκδοος	=ὄγδοος.
ἐπυγράφδην	=ἐπυγράβδην.	πλέκδην	=πλέγδην.
ἐτύπθην	=ἐτύφθην.	ἐπλέκθην	=ἐπλέχθην.
τριβθήσομαι	=τριφθήσομαι.	λεγθήσομαι	=λεχθήσομαι.
ἐπέιθθην	=ἐπέισθην.	ἀνύτσω	=ἀνύσω.
ἡρείδθην	=ἡρείσθην.	ἐρείδσω	=ἐρείσω.
λείπσω	=λείψω.	πείθσω	=πείσω.
τρίβσω	=τρίψω.	τέτυπμαι	=τέτυμμαι.
γράφσω	=γράψω.	τέτριβμαι	=τέτριμμαι.
πλέκσω	=πλέξω.	γέγραφμαι	=γέγραμμαι.
λέγσω	=λέξω.	πέπλεκμαι	=πέπλεγμαι.
βρέχσω	=βρέξω.	βέβρεχμαι	=βέβρεγμαι.

As τ, δ, θ are dropped before σ, and as ν never remains before σ, the preceding vowel is changed into a diphthong, or long vowel; as,

τυφθ-έντσι, -ένσι, εἴσι.
τύψαντσι, -ανσι, -ᾱσι.
σπένδσω, σπένσω, σπείσω.
πένθσομαι, πένσομαι, πείσομαι.
λέοντσι, λεόνσι, λεόνσι.
δείκνυντσι, -υνσι, -ῡσι.
τύπτοντσι, -ονσι, -ουσι.
τιθέντς, τιθένς, τιθείς.
ιστάντς, ιστάνς, ιστάς.
δόντς, δόνς, δούς.

ιστάντσα, ιστάνσα, ιστᾶσα.

δόντσα, δόνσα, δοῦσα.

κτένς, κτεῖς, *gen.* κτενός.

πòδς, πòυς, *gen.* ποδός.

The Latin language retains the *n*, as, *serpents*, *serpens*, although the *t* is lost before *s* in such words; and in *mitto*, perfect, *mīsi*=*mit-si*, where the *t* is dropped, and the vowel lengthened, as a compensation.

For a fuller elucidation of this method of forming verbs, directly from the root or crude form, see “*Græcorum Casuum Analysis*,” by the Rev. Charles Seager, M.A.; Dr. Jacob’s *Greek Grammar*; and the Rev. T. K. Arnold’s *Larger Greek Grammar*.

THE END.

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